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	8.50 "		Non Stop
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	8.54 "		Stopping
	9.04 "		Non Stop
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11.30 "	12.30 p.m.	" " 15 "	" " " " " " " "
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	12.47 "		Stopping
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	1.20 "		Stopping
1.30 p.m. to 4.00	every 10 minutes	Stopping	
4.00 "	4.30 "	" " 15 "	Stopping
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	6.47 "		Non Stop
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	7.04 "		Non Stop
	7.11 "		Stopping
	7.20 "		Non Stop
	7.27 "		Stopping
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GIANT AIRCRAFT CARRIERS. TWO CRUISERS TO BE CONVERTED.

FOREIGN MONSTERS OF 33,000 TONS.

[BY THE LONDON "DAILY NEWS" NAVAL
CORRESPONDENT.]

By limiting the collective tonnage of
aircraft carriers as rigidly as that of
capital ships, the authors of the Wash-
ington Naval Treaty made it clear that
in their opinion vessels of the former
type are destined to play a leading rôle
in the sea warfare of to-morrow.

In the whole history of warship
development nothing is more remarkable
than the sudden advent and rapid evolu-
tion of the aircraft-carrier. This type
did not exist in August, 1914. At that
time, it is true, the British Navy had an
old cruiser, the *Hermes*, equipped for
the transport of seaplanes, but the
machines could not take off from her
deck, let alone return to it after flight.

Consequently, she was not an aircraft-
carrier in the proper sense of the term.
Very soon, however, ships were improv-
vised for this duty, the most notable being
the ex-Cunard liner *Campania*, the
"hush" cruiser *Parish*, and the former
Italian liner *Conte Rosso*, which was
taken over on the stocks by the Ad-
miralty, redesigned as a funnelless
aircraft-carrier, and commissioned as
H.M.S. *Argus*.

TRICKY LANDINGS.

For an aeroplane to alight on the deck
of a ship at sea was in those days justly
considered a marvellous feat, calling for
the utmost skill and nerve on the part
of the pilot. Even to-day it is a tricky
business, though various technical im-
provements have made it somewhat less
hazardous than it used to be.

The function of the aircraft-carrier is
to serve as a floating hangar, aerodrome
and workshop. Not only must she have
a flight deck sufficiently large and free
from obstruction to permit machines to
take off from and land thereon with rea-
sonable safety, but also she must be
steady in a seaway, and have a good
turn of speed. These desiderata would
appear to involve very large dimensions,
yet they are said to have been satisfac-
torily met in the case of the new
Hermes, completed last year, though her
displacement is only 10,350 tons.

This vessel, by the way, was the first
aircraft-carrier to be designed and built
as such from the keel upward. Excepting
the Japanese *Hosho*, of the later date,
all the other ships of this type in the
British and foreign navies were originally
designed for some other duty.

CONVERTED CRUISERS.

The British Navy at present has five
carriers, ranging in size from the *Argus*,
of 22,700 tons, to the little *Pegasus* of
3,070 tons. Their collective displace-
ment is 70,360 tons. It has, however,
been officially intimated that the cruisers
Glorious and *Courageux*, are to be con-
verted into aircraft-carriers. In their
present form these ships displace 18,600
tons each, so that, unless their tonnage
is reduced by reconstruction, they will
add a further 37,200 tons to the total,
bringing it up to 107,560 tons.

Under the Washington Treaty the
British Empire is allowed 135,000 tons of
aircraft-carriers. Accordingly, after the
completion of *Glorious* and *Courageux*,
there will remain a balance of only
27,440 tons. But these figures do not
tell the whole story, for there is a pro-
viso in the Treaty "that all aircraft-
carrier tonnage is existence or building
on November 12th, 1921, shall be consid-
ered experimental, and may be replaced,
within the total tonnage limit, without
regard to its age."

What does this signify? Simply that
Great Britain, granting the will-and the
where-withal—could scrap all her exist-
ing carriers and build entirely new ships
up to the full limit of 135,000 tons, seeing
that her present aircraft-carrier fleet
consists exclusively of ships that were "in
existence or building" on the date in
question.

But it is clear, from the Admiralty's
decision to reconstruct the *Glorious* and
Courageux, that Great Britain does not
intend to take full advantage of this
particular clause in the Treaty.

SEARCH FOR SIZE AND POWER.

Certain other navies, which were back-
ward in adopting the carrier type, are
making up for lost time by seeking to
produce ships of "unexampled size and
power." The United States is converting
the former battle-cruiser *Lexington* and
Navy into aircraft-carriers of 33,000
tons apiece.

Each of these enormous ships will be
able to carry a large number of aircraft,
but their reported speed of 22 knots is far
below the minimum regarded as essential
by British naval men. Japan is convert-
ing a battle-cruiser, the *Akagi*, and a
battleship, the *Kaga*, to the same service,
and the first-named will probably be a
match in size and carrying capacity for
the American ships.

It should be added that the United
States is allotted the same quota of ton-
nage as this country, viz., 135,000 tons,
while Japan is restricted to 81,000 tons.

VULNERABLE DECKS.

France, which is allowed 60,000, is re-
building the battleship *Beauin* as a carrier
of 25,200 tons. A feature of this will be
the absence of vertical funnels, and the
mounting of the bridge and fire-control
station on a vast lift, enabling practically
the whole superstructure to be lowered to
low deck level when flying operations are
in progress.

Naval opinion does not seem to be
unanimous as to the value of these huge
aircraft carriers. Having very little arm-
our, they are dangerously exposed to gun-
fire, their defence against torpedo attack
is probably inferior to that of battleships,
and, worst of all, the flight deck, which
really constitutes their raison d'être, offers
a magnificent target to bombs or shells.
(Continued at foot of next column).

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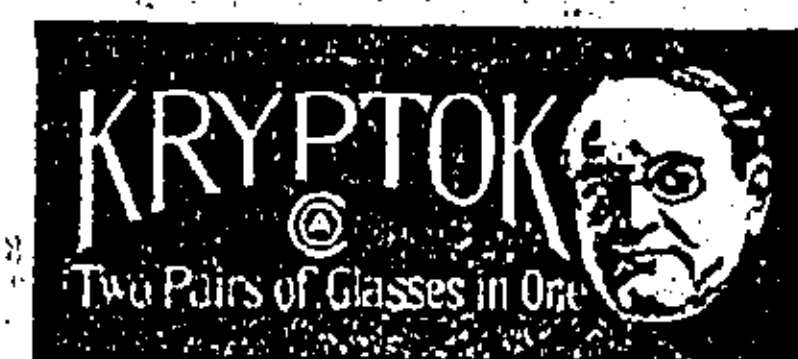
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Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. (38)



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THE LAST OF THE LEAGUE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 30th.

We have seen the last of the Scottish
League programme, and it is a tribute
to the promotion and relegation system
that the interest has been maintained
almost to the last. The Championship
was practically decided some time ago,
but it was not till last week that the
victims to relegation were decided.
Rangers top the table, with Airdrieonians
in second place, and Clyde and Clyde-
bank go down. In the Second Division
St. Johnstone of Perth are Champions,
with Cowdenbeath a good second.

The best game of the week was be-
tween Rangers and Airdrie, the Cup-
holders, and resulted in a goalless draw.
Queen's Park, as the outcome of their
recent strenuous engagements, were in-
differently represented in their last
game of the season's campaign, the re-
turn fixture with Ayr United, and in the
circumstances did well in dividing the
points in a goalless draw. The point
gained enabled the Amateurs to finish
higher on the table than their neigh-
bours Third Lanark, and all things con-
sidered, they are to be complimented in
retaining their place in the Senior Divi-
sion after a season of unusually severe
competition amongst opponents of other
advantages.

	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Rangers	23	4	9	72	22	59
Airdrieonians	20	8	10	72	46	50
Celtic	17	9	12	56	33	46
Bath Rovers	13	13	7	56	39	43
Dundee	15	10	13	70	37	43
St. Mirren	15	11	12	53	45	42
Hibernian	13	12	11	66	52	41
Partick						
Thisle	13	14	9	53	25	39
Hearts	14	11	10	61	50	38
Motherwell	15	16	7	58	63	37
Morton	10	17	5	48	54	37
Hamilton						
Aberdeen	13	17	6	52	57	36
Ayr United	12	16	10	37	41	36
Falkirk	13	19	6	46	53	32
Kilmarnock	12	18	8	43	65	32
Queen's Park	11	18	9	43	60	31
Third Lanark	11	19	8	34	78	30
Clyde	10	19	9	40	70	29
Clydebank	10	23	5	12	71	25

It would seem, therefore, that to build
huge carriers of 30,000 tons or more, as
the United States and Japan are doing,
is to put too many eggs in one basket.
Ships like H.M.S. *Hermes*, of little more
than one-third the displacement, are prob-
ably a better investment from every point
of view. A new aircraft-carrier was in-
cluded in the building programme intro-
duced by the Baldwin Government, but
this has since been dropped.—H.O.B.

A PICTURE YOU'LL

NEVER FORGET!

CARMEL MYERS

in

THE DANCER OF THE NILE.

Arrival of Capt. D'OISY

AT SHANGHAI

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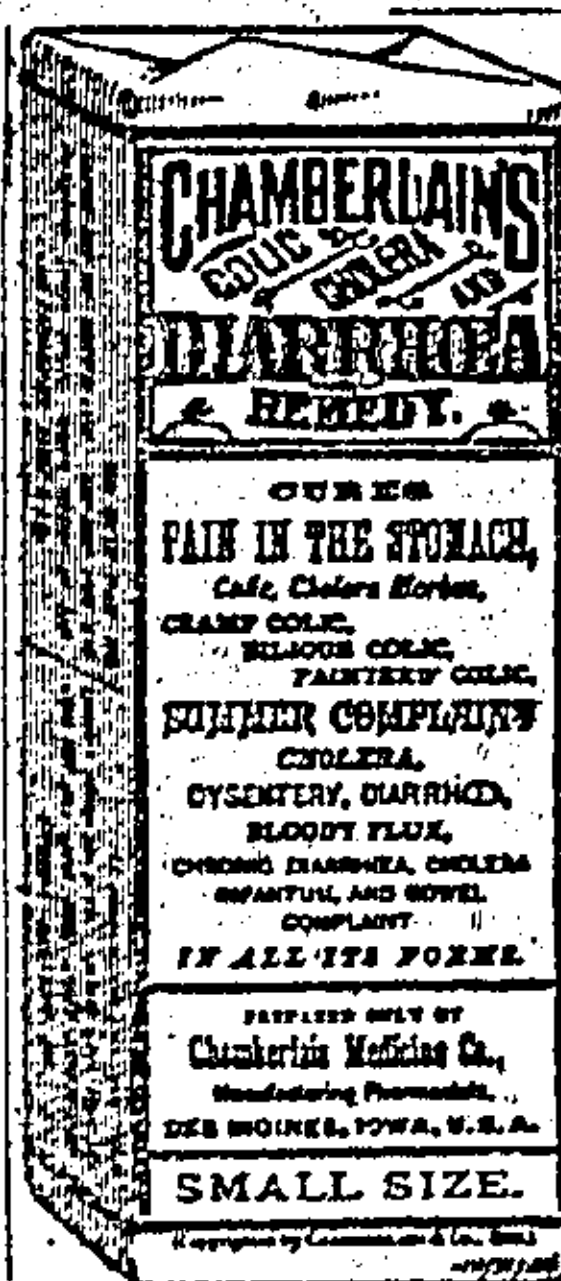
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DEMOCRACY'S MANNERS.

[BY SIR PHILIP BURN-JONES, Bt.]

Democracy may or may not be a step forward in the process of human evolution. Very decided opinions both ways are held on this question, which is by no means a new one, and may safely be left to philosophers and politicians to worry their first-class brains over—in the sure and certain knowledge that they will come to no definite conclusion whatever on the subject. In any case, Democracy won't much care what their verdict may be, since for well or woe, it is a game (paying or non-paying who can yet tell) which has obviously come to stay with us for more than a season.

With the moral and subjective aspect of Democracy, therefore with its progressiveness and aspirations, these meditations have no concern. It is rather with its objective and visible manifestation as displayed in its clothes and its behaviour in public places that I should like to deal in spirit of respectful inquiry.

LOWERED STANDARDS.

There is no doubt that ever since the advent of our manners have deteriorated. Many of us have given up even trying to be civil to one another in trains and buses (when there are any), whilst others dress in a slack and slovenly way without much regard to any sort of standard. The passing of the top-hat is perhaps not altogether an unmitigated evil—though at its best and shiniest it had grown to be a symbol of solid respectability which we relinquish with a sigh. It may, of course, be a mere accident that this universal lowering of standards should have synchronised with the advent of an admittedly democratic Government. There had been a downward tendency so far as dress and behaviour were concerned long before Labour made its official appearance at Westminster, and it is just because certain utterances in high places about exalted ideals—with which we all cordially agree—had led us to hope for better things, that we cannot help being a little bit disappointed when we realise the extent of the gulf which still separates the vision from its realisation.

There has been much talk about clothes lately in Socialist circles, such a clothes consciousness—if I may distort a familiar phrase—that I feel less hesitation than I might have done in drawing attention to a subject upon which many may still be inclined to regard as frivolous or negligible. I do not think it is either of these things.

ON BEING WELL DRESSED.

In a sense, of course, clothes don't much matter. In comparison with the big issues of right and wrong in human affairs, they matter not at all. Yet there is another sense in which they matter enormously; for clothes indicate much more than one might imagine at first sight—they are the outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual condition of the wearer. Which of us does not know that added sense of confidence and self-respect that arises from the consciousness of being really well dressed? I am naturally in no way criticising the standard of dress necessitated by a modest income. Such apparel has a dignity of its own which is at once recognised and acknowledged by everyone. I am thinking rather of the men and women who, being well able to dress in accordance with accepted fashions if they choose, yet either from laziness or a species of inverted snobishness deliberately prefer not to do so. These are the individuals who help to lower standards and level downwards. There is, I believe, at No. 10, Downing Street, a comparatively humble though immensely privileged and permanent official member of the Cabinet itself whose duty and pleasure it is to see that Prime Ministers are sent out to dinner in good condition so far as the outer man is concerned that is to say with hair properly brushed and white ties not too much crumpled or askew, and with hats, and coats that belong to them and are more or less suitable for the occasion.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT.

It is related of one of our recent Premiers—I will not divulge his name beyond asserting that it was neither Mr. Baldwin nor Mr. MacDonald—that when starting out one evening from his official residence for a particularly important public ceremony he manifested a certain amount of impatience during this tidying process in the hall and even ventured so far as to hint that he preferred tying his own tie in his own particular way—which was clearly not a good way. The grave reproach which greeted this exhibition of incident Bolshevism on the part of the Head of the State is worthy of record for it contains the elements of a great truth.

"Remember, Sir," protested the privileged and permanent one, as his deft fingers applied finishing touches to the white bow—"Remember, Sir, it's the little things that count." And it was with this rebuke ringing in his ears that the Prime Minister in question essayed into his motor—a sadder and a sadder man.

So too, in the world beyond Whitehall, it is the little things that count. It is at the theatre, perhaps, that some of us appear to greatest disadvantage and behave our worst. Before the war we used to take a pride in looking neat when we went to the play. The stalls and boxes used to be a pleasant and cheerful sight, filled, as they were, with clean well-dressed women and men to match.

DIRTY SPOTS IN THE STALLS.

During the storm and stress of war it was obvious that men had occupations superior to white waistcoats and opera-bats, and the stalls and boxes of our theatres were filled with khaki, which cut all other forms of raiment to shame. The week-end mud from the trenches in those days was welcome and honoured wherever it chose to appear—and this was as it should be. But now-to-day, so long after the war—need we really be as slovenly and untidy as we often are? One sees men who could quite well have

washed and changed their things before going to the play turning up in tweeds and homespun, and occupying the most costly seats in the auditorium in this sinister condition. There they sit, punctuating the stalls with drab spots of untidiness—an offence to their neighbours in the audience and a discourtesy to the artists on the stage.

In the principal box of a fashionable theatre the other evening a host was clad in a pepper-and-salt morning lounge suit. The effect was unseemly and incongruous. I remember Sir Harry Johnston once describing in my presence how, in the remotest wildernesses of Central Africa, thousands of miles away from any sort of civilisation he always insisted upon each member of his exploring party changing for dinner into full evening dress—so that a standard of manners might be preserved, and to prevent the little company from drifting into careless ways.

I have never forgotten this story, and remember how much it impressed me at the time, and how wise I thought Sir Harry was.

One more criticism of the latter-day audience, and I have finished. Why is it that so many people seem to reach the theatre in a state bordering upon starvation? The moment they arrive, desperate efforts are started to acquire nourishment of any description. This involves the passing of trays to and from the tramping upon toes by attendants, and every kind of inconvenience being inflicted upon neighbours without regret or apology. The laws of the twelve-clad fraternity in stalls and boxes are generally working hard by the end of the first act, and chewing becomes pretty general throughout the performance. Are these matters trivial and unimportant? I cannot think so since they are the straws which show very clearly which way the social wind of democracy is blowing. That it may speedily shift into a more congenial quarter must be the prayer of its well-wishers and its critics alike.

Meanwhile, let us bear in mind that very wise utterance of the sage of Downing Street—

"IT IS THE LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT."

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Hbert & Co.'s Piece Goods

Market Report dated May 30th says:—We have had another monotonous week of dull trading in all departments, a slight exception being some speculative purchases of Venetians and other Fancies by Hankow dealers at very advantageous prices. Of genuine demand there is practically none and the explanation is given as the combination of active farming operations all over the country and the approach of the Dragon Festival which falls on June 6th, practically coinciding with the foreign Whit-week holidays. The native settlement of accounts which is due to take place on that date is expected to pass off smoothly but rates of interest have already hardened materially in anticipation of a demand for funds, and clearances have therefore fallen considerably.

The latest news of the new crop in America is that the growth is about three weeks late owing to low temperatures, the lowest estimate which we have seen of the ultimate production being 11,210,000 bales, and the higher, 12,500,000 bales.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

JUNE 5th, 1924.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$115 1/2
Bank of China	\$100 1/2
Bank of Communications	\$100 1/2
Union Insurance	\$100 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$100 1/2
Douglas Steamships	\$100 1/2
H.K. & M. Steamships	\$100 1/2
"Star" Ferry	\$100 1/2
China Sugar	\$100 1/2
Langkat (Gumming)	\$100 1/2
Kowloon Wharves	\$100 1/2
Whampoa Docks	\$100 1/2
Shanghai Docks	\$100 1/2
Hongkong Wharves	\$100 1/2
New Engineering	\$100 1/2
Hongkong Land	\$100 1/2
Hongkong Hotel	\$100 1/2
Hampden Estate	\$100 1/2
Ever Lotion Mills	\$100 1/2
Cement	\$100 1/2
Hongkong Rop	\$100 1/2
China Provident	\$100 1/2
Dairy Farms	\$100 1/2
Waterworks	\$100 1/2
Watsons	\$100 1/2
Hongkong Electric	\$100 1/2
China Lights	\$100 1/2
Hongkong Tram	\$100 1/2
Pok Tramways	\$100 1/2
"Shell" Transports	\$100 1/2
b.—buyers; s.—sellers; a.—sales.	

C. E. WARREN CO., LTD.
SANITARY ENGINEERS & MONUMENTALISTS, &c.OFFICES & 98A, Wanchai Road.
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ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' REQUISITES IN STOCK.

Soil Vent and Rain Water Pipes Floor and Wall Tiles, Baths, Basins, Bath Fittings, Waterheaters for Gas, Oil or Coal Fuel. Also A Few Chip Heaters.

OPEN AND CLOSED GRATES, COOKING RANGES.

ESTIMATES FREE FOR ALL SANITARY INSTALLATIONS, HOT WATER SYSTEMS, &c.

GENERAL REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

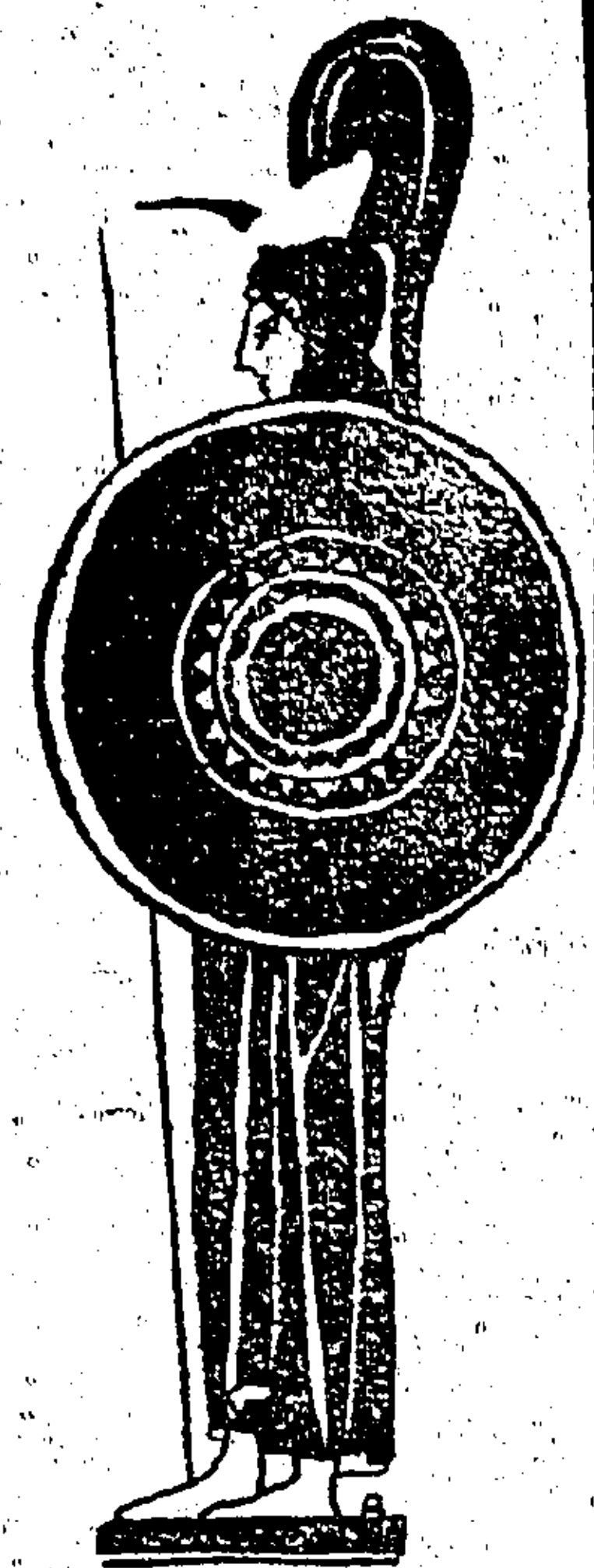
Specialists in Monumental Work—Cut in Italian Marble or Hongkong Granite.

JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF ITALIAN MARBLE FLOOR TILES.

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ARTIFICIAL WRISTBANDS—FROM 8" to 15" DIAMETER IN STOCK. (1448)

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SUMMER
FROCKS.

CHINA BUILDING, 1st FLOOR.

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YOUTHBREAK
EVERY OTHER
ENGAGEMENT
TO KEEP A DATE WITH
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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for A SHORT TIME ONLY

A Select Assortment of

DRAWN WORK
AND
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At 20% BELOW ACTUAL COST

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RUNNING COSTS LOWER

Less Tyres

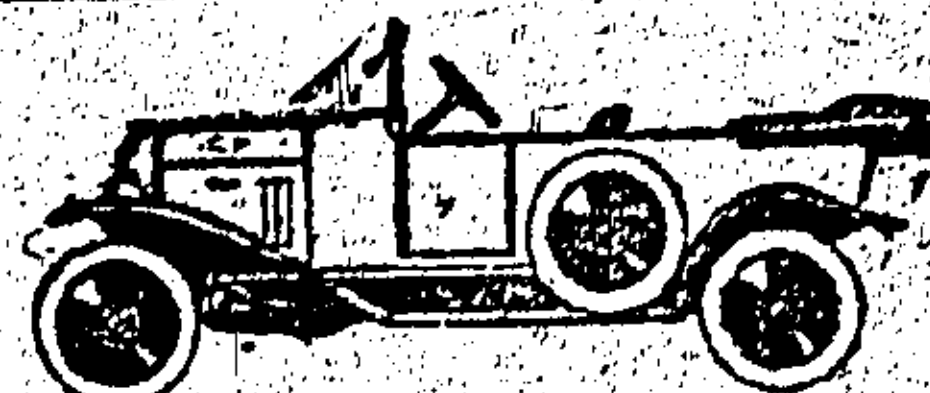
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Winner 2 years running 1920-21-22. Grand Prix for Low Consumption.

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LEPACK CO., LTD.

50-52, Queen's Rd. C.



"DURO" Cotton Suitings



in plain colours and check designs.
Coats from \$16.50. Trousers \$7.50.

"VIYELLA" Flannel Suitings



in plain Cream and Grey Guaranteed Washable.
Coats \$23.50. Trousers \$14.50.

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Mackintosh & CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR
SPECIALISTS.
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Des Vaux Road.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement

ISHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS,
HONGKONG.

The APPROACH OF SPRING

is appropriately heralded by the splendid
showing of Feminine Fashions in

STRAW HATS
SILK JUMPERS
and
SILK LACE

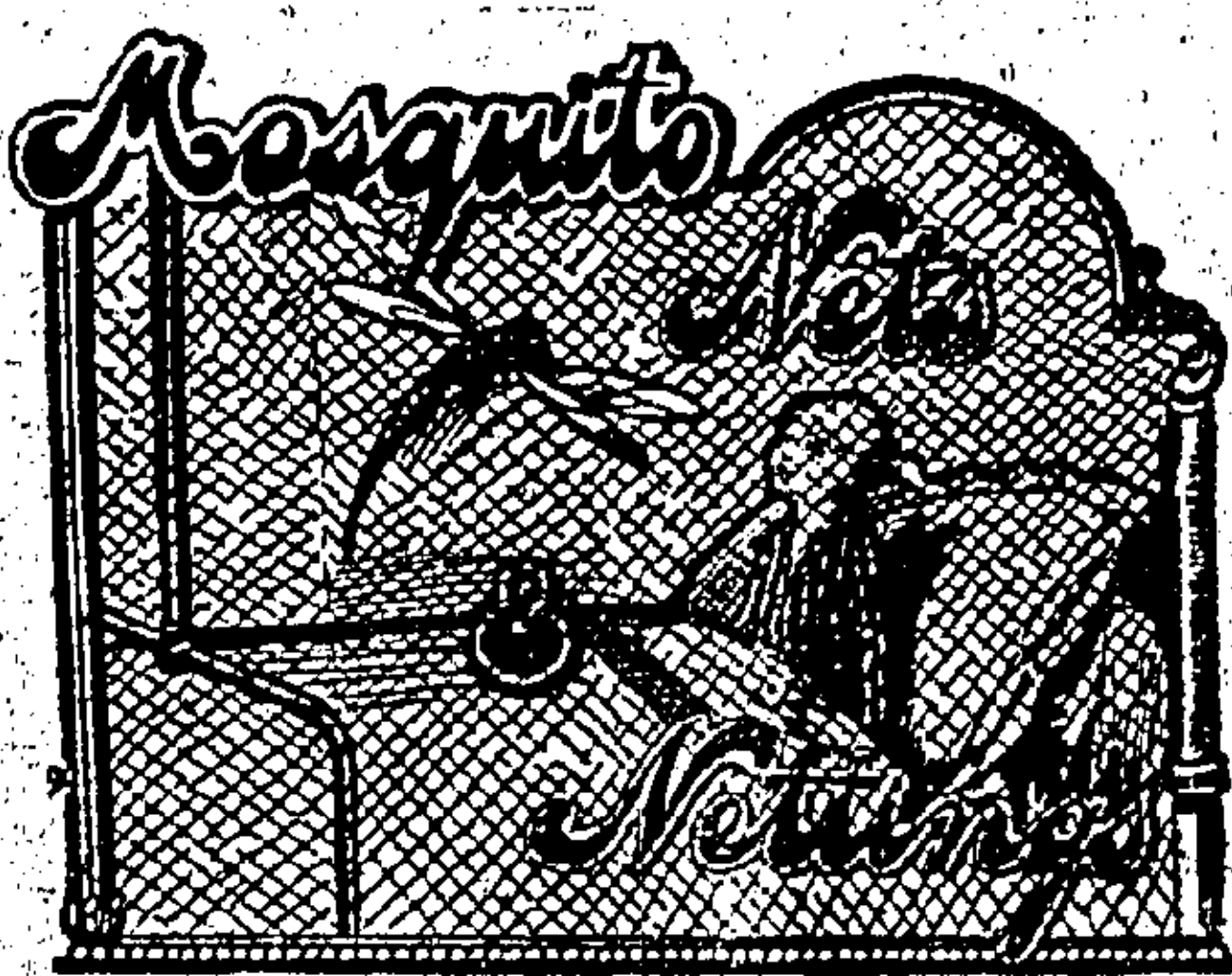
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THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

WHITEAWAY'S MOSQUITO NETS AND NETTING

ARE GUARANTEED TO WASH AND WEAR WELL

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SAFEGUARD HEALTH

A NEW DELIVERY NOW TO HAND

72" \$110 yard. 90" \$135 yard. 108" \$180 yard

READY MADE NETS IN ALL SIZES

	SQUARE TOPS	ROUND TOPS
3' x 6'6"	\$15.05 each.	\$7.95 each.
3'6" x 6'6"	\$16.95 "	\$8.95 "
4' x 6'6"	\$17.75 "	\$9.95 "
4'6" x 6'6"	\$18.75 "	\$21.75 "
5'6" x 6'6"	\$19.75 "	\$22.75 "
5'6" x 6'6"	\$21.50 "	\$23.75 "

EXTRA SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

THE HOME BUDGET.

LAND VALUES AGAIN.

CHANCELLOR'S HOPE OF BETTER TRADE.

In delivering his Budget Speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, said:

I am the first Chancellor of the Exchequer, in this generation at least, who has taken on the responsibility of his office without previous Ministerial experience.

We had been in office at the end of the financial year only a very few weeks, and in another respect my position is very embarrassing. I have ex-Chancellors in front of me, and I should faint hope, when in the later debates these big guns begin to volley and thunder, they will out of the goodness of their hearts have some compassion on my youth and inexperience.

Shortly after I faced this difficulty on the opening of the Budget I made a discovery which for a moment filled me with superstitious dread. It was on April 25th fifteen years ago that Mr. Lloyd George introduced his famous Budget, and on April 26th twelve months later, after a constitutional struggle devised by the opinion of the country, that Budget was passed into law.

I would faint hope that these strange coincidences are not sinister omens.

There was a realisable surplus on last year's account of £18,320,000. It has been said that the large surpluses of recent years have been deliberately designed, but I do not think that is the case. Mr. Baldwin referred a year ago to the difficulties of estimating the income and expenditure owing to the dislocation of economic and social conditions caused by the war.

I believe those conditions have now virtually disappeared, and I hope that in the future we shall be able to estimate both income and expenditure with more approximate accuracy.

I think my predecessor (Mr. Baldwin) is to be congratulated upon the remarkable accuracy of his estimates when so many uncertain factors entered into the calculations. The result under nearly every head approximates his estimates, the surplus being due mainly to the causes—spirits and tobacco—spirits having exceeded the estimates by £6,000,000 and tobacco by £2,000,000.

WHISKY AND INFLUENZA.

The consumption of spirits has increased slightly since last autumn. This is undoubtedly due to the long and cold winter (laughter)—and to the prevalence of influenza. I understand that whisky has earned a considerable reputation as a specific for that form of disease.

The tobacco estimate has been exceeded by about £2,000,000. There has been an increase of about £1,500,000 on motor-vehicles, which is a testimony to the growing popularity of the motor-car.

The surplus of £8,320,000 on the Income Tax is attributable to the collection of previous arrears, which was more productive than was expected.

The Army required £43,500,000, against an estimate of £32,000,000; the Navy £22,500,000, against £28,000,000, and the Air Force £9,500,000, against an estimate of £12,000,000.

These savings are in the main accounted for by many forces, including changes in the programmes of the Middle East and Singapore.

The total dead-weight debt on March 31st last was £7,680,481,000, as compared with £7,723,307,000 on the corresponding date of last year. The floating debt was reduced during the year by £35,500,000. On March 31st last the floating debt was £774,500,000.

We have made a beginning with the large problem of dealing with the Five per cent. War Loan, which under the terms of the prospectus we have the option to pay off in 1929. The House will be glad to learn that the amount converted is not less than £100,000,000.

In the current year, apart from redeeming floating debt, £288,000,000 of three months Treasury Bills, and liability on Savings Certificates, we have to meet nearly £150,000,000 of maturing War Bonds, and £115,000,000 Five per cent. Exchequer Bonds which will be due to be paid.

The House will realise that the burden of debt is a very heavy one, and I am afraid must be for some years.

REDUCTIONS OF DEBT.

An authoritative committee under the chairmanship of Lord Colwyn has been set up to advise us. Meanwhile it is clear we must take every opportunity to devote as much as possible of our resources to the redemption of debt.

Some people seem to think that debt reduction is something which affords no public advantage. I know a reduction of 1s. in the income tax is more spectacular than paying off £20,000,000 of debt. In the first place, the relief is obvious. In the second, it is indirect, but none the less real—"Hear, hear"—and more widespread and penetrating in its benefits. Improvement in national credit influences, if not determines, the rates at which money can be borrowed for industrial purposes. Moreover, in view of the great conversion schemes we shall have to carry out in the not far distant future, the maintenance and improvement of British credit is a matter of the most vital importance.

If we allow £19,000,000 for the accrued interest on the American Debt we have now a normal dead-weight debt of £7,680,000,000, involving an interest charge of £205,000,000. Allowing for the real conditions of conversion, the total debt reduction, internal and external, since December 1919, has been more than £850,000,000, practically the amount of the National Debt before the war.

DEBTS DUE TO BRITAIN.

I think the House will agree that this is a wonderful and highly creditable achievement. The net result is that we have reduced our annual interest charge by £10,000,000 and laid the foundations for an improvement in trade which I hope will further reduce our burdens.

Moreover, we have large debts due to us (Cheers). These debts were contracted to enable us to lend to our Allies and we have paid interest upon them. This payment involves a very heavy burden upon the taxpayers of this country. When we receive the interest on some part of these debts—(cries of "When?")—"When," I said—we may hope to be in a position to reduce our own indebtedness and taxation more rapidly.

The total expenditure for 1923-4 I estimate at £790,023,000. I have felt justified in being rather optimistic as to the future. There are hopes of a new settlement in Europe. (Cheers.)

The winding up of the Excess Profits Duty is proceeding very slowly, and there are still considerable arrears, out of which it is hoped to obtain a great yield.

Sometimes very interesting letters enclosing "conscience money" are received at the Treasury. Recently there was a letter from a poor widow enclosing 1s. 6d. and explaining that during the war, when milk was very difficult to get, she stole a tin of condensed milk from a canteen, and the matter had lain on her conscience ever since. She had struggled to save the money, and I think we may say that the recording angel who had noted that woman's one venial crime can knock it out for ever. (Cheers.)

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Very different indeed is the letter I received stating:

"I once robbed you of £5,000. Remorse struck my conscience and I am sending you 5s. (Laughter.)"

In the revenue I hope to get repatriation money, but I have made no estimate, and if it comes during the year it must be regarded as a windfall.

The total revenue on the existing basis of taxation is £293,100,000, and this leaves me a surplus of £38,074,000.

With regard to the proposals of the late Government on preference to the Dominions and Colonies, we intend to fulfil those proposals, to the last letter and the fullest extent. While not admitting that we on this side of the House are one whit behind others in a desire to promote the best interests of the Empire, we have never believed that the interests of the Empire could be best served in the long run by a system of tariff reform. (Cheers.) In these circumstances our Government are unable to endorse the proposals of their predecessors. (Cheers.)

All we can say is that so long as we remain in office we do not propose to ask Parliament to abolish the preference of mechanically propelled vehicles, and these I propose to adopt as from January 1st. The first is that the owner of a licence should be entitled to surrender it at any time and to obtain a refund for each complete calendar month. The other is that the surcharge on ordinary licences shall be reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.

I intend no alteration in the main outline of the scheme of income-tax allowances. I have received representations as to the oppressiveness of the limitation of the allowances granted to a widow or widower for a housekeeper in cases where they are young children. I propose to remove that limitation.

I shall also submit proposals granting a right of appeal to taxpayers claiming exemption from income-tax on the ground that they are not ordinarily resident in this country.

There are not or three matters which will appear in the Finance Bill strengthening or correcting the inland revenue law. Legislation has been announced dealing with the liability to income-tax on war bonus received by servants of the Crown and other classes. Employees. Legislation will also be brought forward on the subject of the appropriate rate of allowance for personal relief in a year in which the rate of income-tax has been changed and also to enable small sums of income-tax to be recovered in court of summary jurisdiction.

I am not in a position to make any considerable change in the postal rates. There are certain charges which are the subject of litigation, and it is impossible to say what the result is likely to be. One thing is clear: it is not yet possible to re-establish the penny post. (Cries of "Why not?") It is not possible as an economic proposition. I have, however, agreed with the Postmaster-General that he shall in the near future make certain postal reforms with which he will deal on another occasion.

MOTOR LICENCES.

I propose to make certain small modifications with regard to motor vehicle licences. The committee on the taxation of mechanically propelled vehicles has made two interim recommendations, and these I propose to adopt as from January 1st. The first is that the owner of a licence should be entitled to surrender it at any time and to obtain a refund for each complete calendar month. The other is that the surcharge on ordinary licences shall be reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.

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SUGAR AND TEA.

The sugar duty was increased more heavily than any other tax unit during the war, and is still 14 times above pre-war rates. In these circumstances I propose to reduce the duty from 22d. to 11d. a lb.—a reduction of 11d. a lb. as from April 30th.

I next came to the tea duty, the standard rate of which is 8d. per lb. I propose to reduce it by one-half. This reduction, which will operate from May 5th, will bring the tea duty below the pre-war rate.

The reduction carries with it similar reductions in the correlated duties on cocoa, coffee, and chicory. Those I propose to reduce by one-half. The reduction on cocoa will date from April 30th, and on coffee and chicory from May 5th.

The duty upon dried fruits was increased by 50 per cent., and I am not proposing to renew this part of the duty, and accordingly it will lapse on August 1st.

It is now seen that I have made proposals reducing every one of the duties on foodstuffs—(Ministerial and Liberal cheers)—at an estimated cost of £24,700,000 this year. It is my confident anticipation that these reductions will reach the summer.

I propose to abolish the duties on sweetened table waters. This carries with it the repeal of the duty on herb beer, and I have received an assurance from the trade that these remissions will be passed on to the consumer.

MCKENNA DUTIES.

I now come to a more controversial proposal—the import duties called the McKenna duties. This is a duty, as is well known, that was imposed in 1915 on motor-vehicles, apart from commercial vehicles, musical instruments, watches, and cinematograph films.

Like some other duties imposed at the same time, they have never been made a permanent part of the fiscal system. They have been renewed from year to year. They expire on May 1st unless steps are taken to revive them. It was made perfectly clear when those duties were first imposed that they were intended purely as a temporary war tax. I think the time has now come for these duties to disappear. (Cheers.)

On the other hand, I wish to avoid the hardships which might be felt if the duties lapsed in two days. I propose accordingly that they should be renewed until August 1st, but that they must disappear finally on that date.

The cost of their abolition will be £2,300,000 this year and £3,750,000 in a full year. (Opposition cries of "What about the unemployment? this will cause!")

I do not intend to argue the case of the abolition of these duties now. There will be full opportunity between now and August. I may say, however, that the question of import duties was made an issue by the late Government at the last general election, and the country gave a most decisive verdict against them, and we are bound to give effect to that verdict. (Cheers.)

ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

Unfortunately, I am not in a position to propose the repeal to the entertainment duty, and I have therefore retained it with this modification: I propose to give relief to the cheaper seats, which are used by the least well-to-do members of the community, by abolishing the duty on payments for admission up to and including 6d., and by reducing the duty on payments over that amount up to and including 18. 3d.

May I say that I have experienced more difficulty in dealing with this question than any other in connection with budgeting? Owing to the fact that a great part of the duty is derived from the cheaper seats, it involves the sacrifice of a very large amount of duty even to relieve these seats from the tax.

With regard to the evil of the drinking on methylated spirit, which we are told is prevalent in certain areas, it has been found possible to make arrangements, under the existing law, by which on May 3rd methylated spirit sold to the general public for domestic purposes shall contain an additional denature which I am advised will make the spirit so nauseous and so difficult to swallow, and if that stage be overcome will make the victim so ill, but not mortally so, that he is not likely to attempt to defraud the revenue by that means.

I propose to alter in the rates of income-tax or super-tax. In my view, and in the view of those associated with me, the wealthier portion of the community have had their just share of previous reductions, and should expect no more relief this year. I must not be understood to imply that I anticipate the permanent maintenance of a 4s. 6d. income-tax.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

The inhabited house duty has been with us, with an intermission of 10 years, for a century and a half. It is the historic successor of the old chimney and hearth tax. As a device for estimating a person's capacity to pay by obvious signs of wealth, it is little more than a sham. To large sections of professional people of moderate means it is necessarily irritating. I propose to repeal it altogether.

I dare say this remission will give greater relief to a married man with an income of, say, £500 a year than would a reduction of 6d. in the income tax. The Corporation Profits Tax was not loved by its parents. It was reviled by its subsequent guardian and condemned by everybody, not least by the Labour party. I think the time has come to announce positively its last appearance. I propose to repeal it as from June 30th.

The total cost of the reductions in taxation I have outlined will be £24,050,000 this year and £40,045,000 in a full year. I have left, therefore, an estimated surplus of £4,024,000. I do not suppose that this surplus will be sufficient to meet all the expenditure outside the Public Estimates which Parliament may sanction during the year.

The Government is committed, for instance, and the whole House is committed, to the removal of the thrift disinclination for Old Age Pensions, and I am only waiting for the opportunity of Parliamentary time to introduce such proposals. I expect, too, to propose for Housing and Unemployment.

I am convinced that it is still possible to effect a fairly considerable economy in expenditure. I shall watch expenditure with the utmost vigilance, and wherever an economy can be effected without impairing the efficiency of the national service, that economy shall be made.

We intend to deal with the subject of land valuation and land taxation. We have already taken the steps to do the necessary preliminary work, and this will be carried out without delay. It is the view of this Government that the Land Valuation Office should be a strong one, dealing with matters over a wide area, and that those in charge of it should not be deprived of any sources of information.

The Budget imposes no new tax and it makes no additions to existing taxation. That is the first Budget of the first Labour Government. The proposals are the greatest step ever taken towards the realisation of the cherished Radical idea of a free breakfast table. They give a new benefit to every man, woman, and child in the country. The Budget is vindictive against no class and against no interest.

SIR ROBERT HORNE.

Sir Robert Horne, a former Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred to Mr. Snowden's fears of the volleys of criticism from ex-Chancellors who confronted him and begged him in on the right, and remarked, jocularly, that on this occasion they were come to praise Caesar and not to bury him. The burial would come on some later occasion—(laughter)—perhaps a little earlier than the Prime Minister had prophesied in a speech a short time ago.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith, after warm compliments to Mr. Snowden, expressed some little misgiving as to the slender margin left by the Chancellor for contingencies in the future, and hoped it would not turn out that he had been over- sanguine. He expressed himself as being in hearty agreement with the main features of the Budget proposals. It was a Free Trade Budget.

CHINA MERCHANTS' S.N. CO.

THE NEW MANAGER.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., held on Friday night, it was decided that, owing to the long and valued services rendered to the Company by the late Mr. Chun Fai Tung, former manager of the Company, sum of \$1,000, together with his salary up to the end of this year, should be presented to the deceased's family as a special compensation. Mr. Fu Siao En, who has been acting for Mr. Chun, was elected to take his place as the manager of the Head Office of C.M.S.N. Co.

Mr. Fu is a leading Ningpo merchant in Shanghai. Apart from being a member of the Board of Directors of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, he is Supervisor of the Bank of China, managing-director of the Commercial Bank of China and a host of other commercial and shipping companies, and director of more than a score of charitable institutions. His work as treasurer of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee has especially been appreciated, as well as his attempts to bring about better relationships between the local Chinese and foreign community. Mr. Fu has been decorated by the Chinese Government on a number of occasions.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR MOTOR-CARS.

The Dragon Motor-Car Co., Ltd., the local distributor of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, U.S.A., have secured the following eulogium from the Firestone Company:

"Joe Meyer driving Rinsenberg Special wins 500-Mile Indianapolis Speed way Race May 20th on Firestone Gun-Dipped Cords. He set a new World's Record of 83.21 miles per hour. First ten cars all equipped with Firestone Gun-Dipped Cords."

(Signed) Firestone.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE CONQUEST.

"School Days"—could any name convey more for a Wesley Barry picture than this? One suspects not. Everybody who has seen "Freckles" in his earlier productions can readily imagine how he must fairly glow in this his latest piece which comes to the Coronet Theatre to-day as the feature attraction for the next few days. The appeal of "School Days" is irresistible because it vividly recalls the days when we were all youngsters enjoying the simple joys and sorrows of youth. Wesley Barry, as "Speck Brown" is an orphan. His guardian, a stern man, is the role to enforce obedience. But Speck more or less ignores him until one day he meets his wealthy uncle. When things begin to change. There are many interesting high lights in "School Days," lending variety and humour to the story, while the large cast does some splendid work in support of Wesley Barry. "Francis Conlan" is capital as the eccentric old inventor, "Margaret Seldon" as the kindly old school teacher, "George Lewis" as the stern old guardian, and "J. H. Gifford" as the wealthy uncle. Speck's dog also has a fitting part. "School Days" is a masterpiece, using a borrowed phrase for the sake of all ages.

THE S.P.C.A. BILL. REMOINDER BY SHIPS' OFFICERS' GUILDS.

The following reply has been sent by the Secretaries of the China Coast Officers Guild and the Marine Engineers Guild to Mr. B. L. Frost, Vice-President and Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—

June 4th, 1924.

DEAR SIR:—We have to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 3rd inst.

In reply we would assure you of our absolute conviction of the high aims which actuate you and your colleagues in the very excellent work your society is doing with such laudable zeal.

It is the method and not the matter to which we take exception.

With regard to sub-section 12 of Section 1 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1903, and to the powers to which you draw our attention, it is our considered opinion that, whether the Ordinance has been in existence for 21 years or not, there is no accused right to deny any man's right of an act committed by another.

The actual point of our argument is that, in the laudable desire to regulate the animal world immune from needless suffering, the Objects and Reasons of the draft Bill as published in the *Gazette* of the 10th ult. unnecessarily put one more burden on shoulders already grievously and unjustly loaded with vicarious responsibilities.

The master, when it is impossible, inconvenient, or unduly expensive to sheet the crime home to the actual offender, bears the responsibility upon the master.

The training and environments of the British Mercantile Marine Officer must, and undoubtedly do, tend to bring out the most humane feelings; a call of distress, be it from man or beast, requires no repetition; by long usage and intimate acquaintance with the troubles which beset the "sea in ships," it has become automatic for him to respond to any S.O.S. immediately, and to endeavor, with the inadequate appliances at his disposal, to render first aid.

We are sailor-men and speak from experience!

Why, then, is it necessary to stigmatize him as less than human by loosely worded legislation? There has been no "misapprehension" (vide S.C.M.P.) nor "misunderstanding" (vide I.C.S.) on our part, we quoted the words in the "Objects and Reasons" (we think, correctly) and deduced that the words, since explained away, were unnecessary and, therefore, odious. It is submitted that our deduction is amply justified in the reply of the Hon. Col. Sec. which explains, *inter alia*, that:—

"Through inadvertence this reference was allowed to remain in the 'Objects and Reasons' when the sub-section was struck out of the Bill."

If it can be shown that the master or officer of any ship is guilty, as an accomplice, as a necessary before or after the fact, by any neglect of duty or even by any carelessness, the power to punish is amply provided by Clause 12 as published, and no special inclusion of any one by name or occupation, is necessary.

You say in your letter that the absence of complaints proves that officers of ships trusted our Society to carry out the law with common-sense. Apart from the fact that the words we complain of, being mandatory, rob you of any discretion, it is unreasonable to suggest that, in the absence of convictions of masters or officers of ships, they on their part can be trusted to carry out the law with humanity as well as common-sense and that, without odious references!

We learn with the greatest pleasure that you have several letters from masters and officers of ships begging you to take drastic action against the perpetrators of the awful cruelty practised by the Chinese, which we submit, goes far in support of our contention that sea-farers are not the cowardly ruffians which is implied by the Ordinance of 1903, and which odious implication has now been deleted from the draft Bill to be presented to the Legislative Council.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) T. T. LUCASSEN,
W. J. STOKES.

WHAT WERE THEY AFTER? DREDGING NEAR H.M.S. "BLUEBELL."

The Naval Authorities the other day notified the Water Police that a number of fishing boats were engaged in dredging operations near H.M.S. *Bluebell*. This was early in the morning. A police launch was sent out to clear the offenders away. At 3 p.m. the same day the police discovered the fishermen had returned and that they were again busy dredging the muddy depths of the harbour. This time the police were not so lenient. Three of the offenders were caught and yesterday they appeared at the Magistracy on a charge of using drags and grapplings for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed of the harbour without the sanction of the Harbour Master.

Inspector Bond said that when he got near to the fishing boats they slipped their drags and made away.

All three masters pleaded that they were "simply passing by" when the police launch came on the scene.

The Magistrate (Lieut.-Comdr. Conway Hake, R.N.R.) fined the defendants \$5 each.

INDIANS AT VARIANCE. OTHER CHARGES AGAINST INTER- PRETER DISMISSED.

The Indian interpreter, Nattah Singh, employed at the Central Magistracy, who was recently the defendant in several charges of obtaining money by false pretences from other Indians, or alternatively of accepting bribes from them, has now been discharged on all counts.

Yesterday he appeared in the small Court at the Central Magistracy before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, on a similar charge in respect of Gulam Hussain, the amount in this case being stated to be \$3.50.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton defended.

Inspector Pincott said that on May 15th complainant, Gulam Hussain, saw the defendant at the Central Magistracy and asked for the issue of two summonses.

Hussain asked the defendant if there were any Court fees to pay, and Nattah Singh said that for two summonses the fee would be \$3.50. Complainant handed him a \$10 note, and defendant gave \$3.50 change.

Complainant, in the witness-box, gave corroborative evidence. In reply to Mr. Brutton, he said that the first occasion the police spoke to him about this case was on May 17th. He was asked how much he had paid for Court fees.

Mr. Brutton: And you told the police you paid nothing?—No, I did not say that.

As a result of further questions from Mr. Brutton, the witness waved his hands and exclaimed: "I know nothing. The police came to my shop."

Opening the case for the defence, Mr. Brutton at once put his client in the witness-box.

Defendant said that on Sunday, May 15th, he met a man called Rachel Singh when on his way to the Sikh Temple. In consequence of a message Rachel Singh gave him, witness went to Gulam Hussain's shop. Gulam Hussain was very excited and trembling and said that the police had called on him.

A conversation followed, and as a result, witness, on the following day, made a report to the first Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Without hearing further evidence, His Worship at this point discharged the defendant.

WHEN IT WAS DARK. EUROPEAN MOTOR CYCLIST FINED.

Mr. H. W. Chaney was summoned to the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for driving his motor-cycle on the wrong side of Salisbury Road on May 15th, at 11 p.m.

Mr. Chaney said that one of his tyres was flat and he was wheeling his cycle past the Railway Station from the ferry. The engine was in second gear and he was just supporting the cycle by walking alongside.

An Indian constable deposed that defendant was riding his machine, not pushing it. He told defendant that he was on the wrong side of the road and that a summons would be issued against him.

Defendant asked the witness how he could have caught up with the cycle if it had been ridden.

The constable replied that defendant was not going very fast.

His Worship (to defendant): I think you were entirely wrong.

Defendant: But I was not riding the cycle.

His Worship: No, but the Regulations are that all moving traffic must keep to the left, and your cycle was moving.

Defendant repeated that he was only walking alongside the machine and not riding it.

His Worship: I find the summons proved on your own statement.

The police record showed three previous convictions against defendant, one for reckless riding, one for disobeying police instructions and one for speeding.

His Worship said that the present charge was not a serious one, and fined him \$5, adding that if defendant came up again he would be heavily fined.

CASES ON THE FOOTPATH. KOWLOON OBSTRUCTION CHARGE.

Mr. Andrew Harper was summoned to the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for causing an obstruction by placing nine cases on the footpath outside his workshop.

Defendant stated that the cases had been there for several months before the Government made the footpath, and he had applied to the authorities for a spare piece of land on which to store his cases near the railway. There was some doubt as to whom the land belonged to—the P.W.D. or the railway authorities.

His Worship remanded the case for a week and ordered Mr. Harper to have the cases removed.

MORE RECKLESS DRIVING. SMART FINE FOR KOWLOON BUS DRIVER.

A bus driver employed by the Chung Hing Bus Company was fined \$25 at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for reckless driving. The evidence showed that defendant was trying to pass a stationary bus in Nathan Road.

Mr. Hamilton said that every time drivers were before him on charges of passing the buses of rival companies he would heavily fine them.

One previous conviction had been recorded against defendant.

H. W. STEVENSON IN HONGKONG. TO PLAY LOCAL BILLIARDS CHAM- PION ON SATURDAY.

Mr. H. W. Stevenson, the famous billiard player, arrived in Hongkong on the s.s. *Empress of Australia* at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Seen by a *Daily Press* representative at his hotel, Mr. Stevenson said that he expected to remain in Hongkong about a week, before sailing on the *Kishyrre* for Singapore.

He is playing at the Club Lusitano to-night with Mr. P. A. Yvanovich, runner-up in the billiards championship this year, and ex-champion. Mr. Stevenson will meet Mr. A. J. Osmund, the Amateur Champion of the Colony, at the Catholic Union Club to-morrow. The match, in which Osmund is to receive £30 in 800 up, is timed to start at 9 p.m.

"I am very glad to be back in Hongkong, for I have very happy recollections of my last visit years ago," said Mr. Stevenson.

"I have already arranged three or four matches, including one at the Hongkong Club and another at the Club Lusitano, but in some cases the actual dates are not yet fixed. I shall probably arrange others during my stay."

With regard to his recent stay in Shanghai, Mr. Stevenson said that there were some very fine "amateur" players there. Captain Barrett, Mr. Gordon Morris, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Porter were, he said, a very strong quartette.

In one game with Capt. Barrett he allowed his opponent a considerably bigger start than was his usual practice in games of the kind, and the amateur was victorious by a narrow margin.

ASHORE OR AFLOAT? AN ELUSIVE INDIAN GUARD.

When the s.s. *Chuen Chow* arrived in Hongkong from Madras at 12.45 p.m. on June 3rd the master of the vessel, Capt. F. D. Jones, noticed one of the ship's guards on the wharf walking towards the gangway. He at once called the No. 1 guard and asked him to explain why the absence of guard No. 633 had not been reported to him.

Arising out of this incident charges were preferred against three of the ship's guards. The guard (Phail Wan) who was seen on the wharf when the ship arrived was charged with absconding himself from duty without permission. The No. 1 guard (Pir Bux) and another guard (Shera Khan) were charged with wilfully disobeying the orders of the master.

The first of these charges was dealt with yesterday afternoon at the Marine Magistracy when the case of the Indian who was alleged to have absconded himself without leave came up for hearing.

In the course of his evidence Capt. Frederick Jones stated that after the ship left Hongkong on June 2nd he saw only five guards on board. The defendant was not there. He did not ask the No. 1 guard where No. 633 was, as he wanted to see if the No. 1 guard would report his absence to him.

The No. 1 guard was then called. He swore that when the *Chuen Chow* left Hongkong on June 2nd, the defendant was on duty all the way to Madras.

There were six guards on duty. The ship arrived back in Hongkong about 12.30 p.m. on June 3rd and it was then the defendant's duty to land as soon as possible and prevent coolies from rushing on board before the gangways were out. Witness ordered the defendant to do this on that particular occasion. The defendant went down the gangway and after several passengers had landed the Captain saw him. Witness was called by the Captain and asked if the defendant had made the voyage. He replied: "Yes, I have just ordered him on to the wharf!"

The Captain asked for defendant's number and said he would report him.

Corroborative evidence as to the defendant having made the trip was then tendered by another guard (one of the two charged with disobedience). He added: "I saw the defendant with my own eyes get on to the wharf from the bow of the ship. He jumped on to a plank between the wharf and the ship."

The Magistrate (Lieut.-Comdr. Conway Hake, R.N.R.) did not consider the case proved and the defendant was discharged.

The case against the other two guards was remanded until this afternoon.

CHINESE LOTTERY TICKETS. GIRL WHO DID NOT KNOW WHAT THEY WERE.

A young girl appeared before Mr. Hamilton yesterday charged with having 238 Po Yu lottery tickets in her possession.

Her answer to the charge was that a man had given them to her at the Po Hing Theatre, telling her to take them to the Cement Works, where she was to wait for him. He gave her twelve cents and promised her one dollar when he arrived at the Cement Works. She said that she did not know what was in the envelopes but said the man represented that they contained letters.

Evidence was given that when defendant was searched by a female at the Police Station the tickets were found concealed in her girdle.

Defendant said that she was told to hide the envelopes.

His Worship said he had no doubt that defendant knew what she had in her possession and he imposed a fine of \$50 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

CHINESE CATHOLIC PRELATES. NATIVE PRIESTS RAISED TO RANK OF MONSIGNORI.

The Catholic Church excludes no nationality from the ranks of its priesthood, or even of the prelacy, provided the men come up to the intellectual, moral and general standard of efficiency required by Canon Law. The Church having at present 2,208,000 converts in China, dispersed over the 18 Provinces and Outlying Dependencies, and an ordained native clergy numbering 1,701, it was deemed advisable at the close of 1923, to raise a select few of these Chinese clergymen to the dignity of prelates.

Trained for about 15 years in their native literature, in mathematical and physical science, in general history, in Latin, philosophy and theology, in Scripture, apologetics and Canon Law, they are thoroughly equipped for the duties of their ministry. Two among them have been recently selected by Rome, the Supreme Centre of authority over the whole Church, and raised to the dignity of Prelates Apostolic. Though not bishops, but they have the rank of prelates, and may wear the mitre and ring, but are not allowed the use of the crozier or of the throne.

NAMES OF THE TWO PRELATES.

The first appointed is the Rev. Father Odorico Cheng, a member of the Franciscan Order, founded by the great and popular Saint of Assisi, A.D. 1223. Fr. Cheng was born in 1872, and joined the Franciscan Order in 1894, making his religious profession in 1896. He is therefore at the present day 31 years of age. Before being raised to the dignity of prelate, he was sometime professor in the Central Seminary of Kiangchowfu, Hupeh.

THEIR MISSIONARY FIELD.

The other prelate is the Rev. Father Melchior Sun, of the Congregation of the Vincentians or Lazarists. Father Sun is a native of Peking, where he was born in 1889. He joined the Vincentian Fathers in 1897, and became a professed member of the Congregation in 1901. He is a little more advanced in age than the first prelate, being at present 35 years. In his previous lifetime, he laboured both as a missionary and a professor in the Preparatory Seminary in Peking. He has had thus much experience both in the field and in teaching.

THE PROCESSION AT SICCAWAI.

Monsignor Cheng, for such is the title to be henceforth given him, controls the whole region in the province of Hupeh south and south-east of the Yangtze River, down to the borders of Kiangsi. This comprises the districts of Puki, Kiang, Tungyang and Tungcheng.

Monsignor Sun's sphere of work is in the province of Chihli, east of Pootungfu, the centre of the mission is Lihshen, with five other towns to the east and south-east, Shuoh, Ankuoh, Poyeh, Kaoyung and Shenchai. The congregation which he controls numbers 25,000 converts.

Proceeding the bishops, both of these newly elected prelates walked in the procession, which took place in Siccawai at the opening of the General Council on May 15th. Besides them was the Venerable Abbot Brun, Superior of the Trappist Monastery, near Peking. All three were highly conspicuous, and the object of peculiar attention on the part of the crowd. The natives were especially pleased in seeing two of their race among the highest dignitaries of that Church, which extends the world over, and reckons within her fold 325,000,000 members (Whitaker's Almanack, 1924, p. 533).

SEATS IN THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

In the afternoon preceding the opening of the Council, five Commissions were established, each having a bishop presiding over it, and assisted by other bishops, theological consultants and secretaries. The two Chinese prelates are members of the 4th Commission, over which presides Bishop Gault of Eastern Chihli. Among the consultants are, the Very Rev. J. Verdier, S.J., Superior general of the Shanghai Mission; the Superior of the Dominicans, Poochow Mission; Rev. Father Espelage, of the Order of St. Francis, Wuchang, and Rev. Father Ford, representing the American Foreign Mission, Kwangtung. The presence of the Chinese prelates at the opening procession and as members of the above Commission, displays the wonderful progress of Catholic life in China, and the healthy expansion, which, as a result of the present Council, is expected to follow in the near future.—*N.C. Daily News*.

THE KING'S MESSAGE FROM WEMBLEY.

A telegraphic message, sent by the King announcing the opening of the Exhibition travelled a total distance of 31,500 miles in 80 seconds. From the Stadium the message went to Halifax (Nova Scotia) via Imperial, crossed Canada over the Pacific Cable Board's lines, and then on to Sydney. Finally the Eastern Company received the message simultaneously on four cables at its London office.—*The Electrician*.

ROYAL ACADEMICIANS IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A motor-car, containing members of the Royal Academy, the President, Sir Aston Webb, Sir Luke Fildes, Sir Wm. Llewellyn and Mr. Melton Fisher, while returning from a banquet on May 3rd, collided with a lorry. Four passengers were injured, and taken to hospital. Sir Wm. Llewellyn and Mr. Melton Fisher, who were badly cut were allowed to return home after treatment but Sir Aston Webb and Sir Luke Fildes, whose ages are 75 and 81, respectively, were detained owing to serious injuries. A later message says:—Sir Aston Webb has a fractured pelvis. He and Sir Luke Fildes are progressing satisfactorily.

WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZERS

NEW DESIGN TRIPLE MOTION

We have Just Received a Large Consignment of the above and can now supply you with any size from 1 qt. to 12 qts. in prices range from

\$8.50 TO \$40.00

Call and inspect the Famous Automatic

2 qts. 'AUTO VACUUM FREEZER' \$14.50.

FILTERS

SIZES

FROM

1 Gln.

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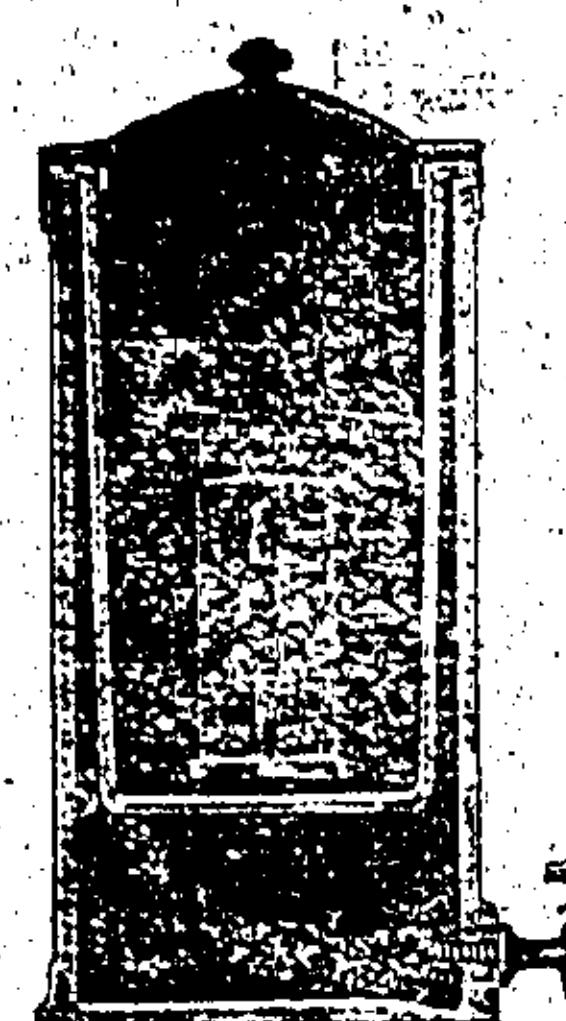
PRICES

FROM

\$16.50

TO

\$40.00



HARDWARE DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PHONE 4587.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLISH PERFUMES.

POTTER & MOORE'S FAMOUS MITCHAM

LAVENDER WATER

(In Green Globe Bottles—3 Sizes).

Obtainable at

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

COLUMBIA RECORDS

"THE PARSON ADDRESSES HIS FLOCK"

(YES, I THINK SO)

By

VIVIAN FOSTER ("THE VICAR OF MIRTH")

No. 3218

ANDERSON'S.

Wm Powell Ltd.

12, Des Vaux Road.

SMARTNESS WITH MODERATE PRICE
IS THE KEYNOTE OF OUR WHITE SHOES.

MINUTE ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE SMALLEST
DETAIL—CALL AND SEE OUR MAGNIFICENT
SELECTION OF

LADIES' SHOES

IN
WHITE AND COLOURED KIDS, ETC.

LADIES'

WHITE SILK HOSIERY

OF
DEPENDABLE QUALITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 31a, WYNDHAM STREET (Opposite THE DAIRY FARM).
C. E. WARREN & CO. LTD.
Sanitary Engineers, etc.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1924. [860]

FOR SALE.

SEVEN Passenger BUICK TOURING CAR, 1921 Model, Newly Painted, New Tyres, New Top. Distance covered, 18,000 miles. Engine and chassis in "first-class" condition. Demonstration upon Request. Price upon Application.
VACUUM OIL COMPANY.
King's Building.
Telephone No. 2251.
[858]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST. Knowledge of shorthand preferred. Apply in writing to Box No. 859.
c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

S.S. "DUCIENSA D'AOSTA"
FROM JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impounding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.
DODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1924. [862]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KIDDERPORE."

Arrived Hongkong on 5th June, 1924.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.I. N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & GODDARD at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1924. [861]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NIPPON"
FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before the 2nd instant.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Thursdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and Noon within the five storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 24th June or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1924. [846]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS with which is incorporated "THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."

Subscription, paid in advance—\$12 per annum. Including Postage to any part of the world—\$14.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1913, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 9th JUNE, 1924.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1924. [854]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

TRAMWAY ORDINANCE, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of this Company to apply to the GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL for Powers to construct and lay down, in accordance with Plans to be deposited with the Director of Public Works, a Double Tramway Line, in place of the existing Single Line, on the Section of Tramway from CAUSEWAY BAY to SAUKHAW, described in Section 3 of the above Ordinance as Sections 6 and 7 of the Tramway.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary and General Manager.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1924. [856]

NOTICE.

OWING to my Impending Departure from the Colony, I shall be glad if Anyone having Accounts against me will send them in at the Earliest Possible Moment.
N. L. WATSON.
[849]

NOTICE.

GERMAN Export House in close contact with Importers Manufacturers of Italy, France, Belgium, Czech-Slovakia and Germany desires to get into touch with Well Established Foreign Import House of High Standing. Willing to act as BUYING AGENT on a Commission Basis or to Transact Business on c.f. and c. terms. A.I. References will be required and a Representative, due in Hongkong in about a Week's Time, will furnish Any Party seriously interested, with full particulars.
Please address Replies to—
Box 844,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office.
[848]

TO LET AT WEIHAIWEI.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Board. To Let at present.
Apply
Mrs. NIVEN,
WEIHAIWEI.
[842]

TO LET.

OFFICES in CENTRAL POSITION, Apply
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD.
[857]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT Required for the Customs and Trade Department in the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. Preference given to Applicants with previous Experience of Chinese Customs work. Applicants should be under Thirty years of Age. Initial salary \$300 with opportunity of Appointment to Permanent Pensionable Staff. Free Quarters and First Class Passage to Europe after Three Years. Healthy, Tropical Climate—Comparatively Cheap Living. Applications, together with any Testimonials, particulars of previous and present Employment, Education and recent Photograph, to be made to the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, KUALA LUMPUR, SINGAPORE.
[843]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA NATURAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "POLYPHENUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Hols' wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 3rd June.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Thursdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and Noon within the five storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 24th June or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1924. [846]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "SICILIA."

Captain R. C. DAVIES, D.S.C., R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th JUNE, 1924, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m., the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further particulars, apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1924. [847]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held on SATURDAY, 7th JUNE, 1924, at 12.30 p.m. in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOMS, HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX.
[813]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 7th, and MONDAY, 9th JUNE, 1924, commencing at 2.30 p.m. Each Day. The First Bell will be rung at 3 p.m.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members Enclosure.
Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LISTER & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, 6th JUNE.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
[826]

THE HON. MR. ARTHUR RYLANDS LOWE, DECEASED.

A CLAIM Against the Estate of the above Deceased must be sent to the Under-signed.
DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Executors,
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
2nd June, 1924. [841]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip No. 4227 for 500 shares of Ewo Cotton Mills Ltd., in the name of Mr. EZRA ABRAHAM of Hongkong together with a duly executed transfer deed purporting to assign the said shares has been Lost.

The said shares are the property of the Under-signed and application has been duly made to the Company for the issue of a Duplicate Scrip.
The public is therefore warned against dealing with the said Shares without reference to the Under-signed. Any person having any knowledge as to the whereabouts of the said scrip is asked to communicate with the Under-signed.
ELLIS & CO.
No. 23 Ice House Street.
[817]

G. R.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Carpenters, Chalkers, Platers, Painters and Scaffolding, Plumbers, and Leatherworkers to H.M. Dockyard.
Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form, Not Later than Noon, WEDNESDAY, the 11th JUNE, 1924.
J. S. GILLINGHAM,
Chief Constructor.
[835]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situate at AUSTIN AVENUE, KOWLOON
and known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8, Aimal Villas

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
on
MONDAY,
the 7th DAY of JULY, 1924, at 12 o'clock
NOON IN ONE LOT

by
Messrs. LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.
At their Auction Rooms in Dundell Street.

The Property consists of—
ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and respectively registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOTS Nos. 1171 and 1112 together with the messuages or tenements, erections and buildings thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained either from—
Messrs. DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong,
the Vendor's Solicitors,
or from
Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,
the Auctioneers.
[853]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1923.
Revised by the Members.

PRICE \$5.
Daily Press Office.

TO-DAY TILL SUNDAY.

WESLEY BARRY

IN
GEN EDWARD'S
SCHOOL DAYS

THE SCREEN CLASSIC OF
THE SEASON.

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S



THE SPIRIT OF THE EMPIRE

It is that unbroken Evenness that is so much appreciated in DEWAR'S. It is produced by the skilful blending of whiskies—old and ample—DEWAR'S is simply a mingling of good things.

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MARRIAGE

SCHROEDER-MEYER.—At Shanghai, on May 31st, GUNVOR (GUNNIE) ELY AUSTIN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. SCHROEDER, to HENRY FRANK MEYER.

DEATH

LEIGH.—At Shanghai, on June 1st, EUSTACE OSWALD LEIGH.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. A. R. LOWE wishes to express her deep gratitude for the very many expressions of sympathy which she has received in her great loss and she also wishes to thank most sincerely all who sent flowers.

The family of the late Mrs. J. D. LOXLEY wishes to express their gratitude to their many friends for the deep sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement and also to sincerely thank all who sent flowers. [860]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 6TH, 1924.

THE PEACE KITE IN KWANGTUNG.

Reports are current in the Chinese Press that a move is being made by General Chen Ching Ming for the restoration of peace in Kwangtung by negotiation. It is not the first time that such rumours have been current, and the latest may have no better foundation than the earliest. It is, however, perfectly obvious that "the continuation of the civil war in the East River districts will only mean further ruin to the people and the districts affected," since no progress is being made by either side towards a final military decision.

An immense amount of money has been squandered on this fruitless strife, and both sides are now at their wits' end to maintain their forces in the field. As a military operation it has been as comic as it has been pitiful. How many lives have been sacrificed in the spasmodic fighting that has taken place is not known to the general public, and probably is not very accurately known to the military commanders concerned. Nor can we fully

measure the monetary losses and the mental anguish which this senseless quarrel between the military and political leaders in the province entails upon the great mass of industrious peace-loving citizens who, in steadily increasing numbers apparently, are preferring banditry to honest toil as a means of livelihood. The longer these conditions continue the more remote and despairing becomes the prospect of a return to peaceful conditions in the province. It is time the two military rivals took a common-sense view of the position, and if it is true that General Chen Ching Ming contemplates approaching the other side with proposals for a settlement it is to be hoped they will be entertained and discussed in the light of the general interests of the province that are at stake. A decisive military victory by one side or the other cannot be expected. Propagandists in Canton, it is true, have been industriously doing the people into the belief that victory of the "Allied Armies" over the forces of General Chen Ching Ming is in sight, but "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Generalissimo Sui's object seems no nearer being achieved to-day than it did a year ago. We have always believed that the underlying purpose of General Chen's method of fighting his adversary was simply to hold him in check till his resources were completely exhausted, and the stage has now been reached when an appeal to reason and common-sense, one would think, could hardly be made in vain. Obviously it opens up the only possible prospect for a termination of strife and the restoration of a tolerable administration in the province. Dr. Sui's recent breakdown in health may have suggested that this is an opportune moment for making an effort in the direction of peace by negotiation, for the rumour of the Generalissimo's death unquestionably caused a very lugubrious outlook to be taken by the people generally—an outlook in which they saw the "Allied Armies" contending for supremacy the one over the other, and in the result the Cantonese being governed probably by an alien people. We have no sufficient grounds at present for placing credence in the reports of pending negotiations, but the fact that they are suggested is significant and hopeful.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak returned to the Colony yesterday from Shanghai by the Empress of Australia.
The body of a Chinese was found hanging by the neck from a tree in King's Park on Wednesday. It was apparently a case of suicide.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 24th amounted to 95,000 tons and the sales 90,772 tons.
Thirty-nine cases of plague came under the notice of the Public Health Department at Canton during the month of May. Thirty of the cases were fatal. Cases continue to occur.
To-day is the Chinese Summer Festival, usually called the Dragon Boat Festival. It is interesting to observe that the Police Commissioner at Canton has this year prohibited dragon-boat racing on the Canton river as being dangerous to public safety.

Large numbers of Russian refugees found their way to Canton some time ago and tried to eke out a living by selling blankets and woollen goods, for which they found little demand, and it is stated now that most of these refugees have left the City.

It is concluded that Mr. Yang Shin Kung, the Governor of Kwangtung who recently departed for Shanghai, will not return to Canton and the public organisations of the City are supporting the nomination of General Hsu Shao-ching for appointment to the post.

When two Chinese were charged at the Central Magistracy, yesterday, with trespassing at the No. 7 Police Station, they told Mr. Lindsay that they had mistaken the place for a public house. Sub-Inspector Shaftain said he believed this story to be true and his Worship discharged the defendants with a caution.

For failing to observe the rule of the road, Leung Tai, master of the steam launch Fook Hing, was fined \$10 by Lieut.-Comdr. Conway Hake at the Marine Magistrate's yesterday afternoon. The defendant said a ferry was passing close to his launch at the time and he thought the police launch was signalling to the ferry and not to him.

It is stated that official representations have been made by the British Consul-General at Canton to the Canton Government concerning the incident in which Lieut.-Comdr. L. C. P. Tudway, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., was slightly wounded by troops who fired on H.M.S. Robin whilst she was on a voyage from Canton to Wai-chow on Monday of last week.

The Generalissimo at Canton, since his reported death and resurrection, seems to have been leading a secluded life. Perhaps if Dr. Sun reads the following story which the "N.Y. Daily News" commends to his notice he may be persuaded to give some public proof of his continued existence. It is recorded that in the battle of Hastings a rumour spread that Duke William was dead. The Norman leader at once removed his helmet, rode out in front of the ranks and so reassured his men. Later it was said that King Harold was slain and as the rumour was true the English King could not imitate his opponent; therefore the battle was lost and Duke William became King of England.

Writing of the late Mr. R. C. Faithfull, who formerly practiced as a solicitor in Hongkong, and died recently at Shanghai, a correspondent at Tientsin says: "Though his parents were born in the Old Country, he himself first saw the light in New Zealand. As an instance of his wonderful energy and enthusiasm at a time when most men would be justified in retiring, he intended returning to his native land to start life afresh. Last September he told me that he had written to the Chief Justice of the Dominion informing him that he was about to start in practice there, and asking for information as to the best city in which to locate. Mr. Faithfull remarked that he was very careful in his letter to avoid all reference to his age for had he mentioned that he had passed the three score years and ten the Chief Justice would have considered him a madman. Mr. Faithfull on more than one occasion stated that if he were to retire from work he would die of ennui. He intended to remain in harness until the end. The end, however, has come in a manner of which he never dreamed."

The Singapore Municipality is proposing to abolish food hawkers, "as and when possible." The Medical Officer in a report says: "I know that I myself have said in the past that hawkers were a necessary evil and acting on that belief I have advised the provision of numerous shelters. But within the past year I have been forced to study the problem more intimately and I am now convinced that, with certain reservations, the hawker is not necessary. One of my chief reasons for saying so is that in 1914 we had 755 licensed eating houses and 757 licensed coffee shops, in 1923 with approximately 100,000 more population we had 163 eating houses and 291 coffee shops. It is true that since 1914 a vigorous campaign has been carried out against these licensed premises with a view to getting them into a more sanitary condition, and many were closed down in consequence. But I do not think that the above campaign is solely responsible for the big drop in numbers. The reason in my opinion is that the licensees, seeing the case with which they could obtain stalls on the streets with little outlay of capital, preferred to give up their shops rather than carry out fairly expensive alterations and took to this much easier and more lucrative method of purveying food. Our methods have been all wrong. Pari passu with the campaign against the licensed premises there should have been a drastic cutting down of the numbers of hawkers."

TYPHOON WARNING.

At 3.15 a.m. yesterday a notice was posted at the Harbour Office showing that the typhoon, of which warning has already been given, was either stationary or moving slowly. The typhoon was then located at 22 (N.) and 118 (E.), which is just to the S. East of the Pratas, about 170 miles East of Hongkong. It is bearing N.N.E.

During the night the barometer fell to 29.50 but during the morning it was rising steadily and at 2 p.m. it was back at 29.62. The heavy rain on Wednesday night after a most oppressive day and the continued rainfall yesterday morning brought a welcome change in the atmosphere.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH BETTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. THOMAS BETTER.

LONDON, June 8th.
Mr. J. H. Thomas has practically recovered.

[The British Secretary of State for the Colonies contracted pleurisy after attending the opening ceremony of the Weimbley Exhibition.]

CIVIL WAR IN ALBANIA.

SCUTARI CAPTURED BY REBELS.

BELGRADE, June 8th.
Civil war is spreading throughout Albania. Insurgents have captured Scutari, and are marching on Tirana. They have sent an ultimatum to the Government demanding its resignation. Government troops at Alessio, which is being attacked, are in a critical position.

RUMANIAN REVOLUTION RUMOUR.

BUCHAREST, June 8th.
A sensational rumour of a revolution in Rumania is semi-officially denied. It is declared that perfect order prevails throughout Rumania.

INDIAN NATIONALIST DEMANDS.

LORD LYTTON ASKED TO RESIGN.
SERAJGAH, May 8th.
The Bengal Provincial Nationalist Congress has passed a resolution calling on the Bengal ministers to resign and urging the resignation of H.E. the Governor, Lord Lytton, on the ground that he does not enjoy the public confidence.

A DUTCH-AMERICAN TREATY.

THE HAGUE, June 8th.
The First Chamber has ratified the Dutch-American Arbitration Treaty of 1912.

REPUBLIC FOR MONGOLIA.

MOSCOW, June 8th.
According to a report from Urga, the popular Government party have decided to introduce a republic régime in Mongolia.

EARLIER CABLES.

IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 8th.
In the House of Commons, making a statement on the Irish negotiations, Mr. Ramsey MacDonald intimated that the Government had secured a chairman for the Boundary Commission. He would announce the name to-morrow. The Government had also decided to ask a Judicial Committee to advise them regarding its legal and constitutional powers to constitute a commission. The committee would include the Chief Justice of Australia, and he hoped also a member of the Canadian Bench. There was every reason to believe this Judicial Committee would be able to sit and resolve the issues by July.

The Government had not abandoned its hope that the two Irish Governments might reach an agreed settlement before the commission be constituted, though even in that case a commission would be necessary to give formal effect to an agreement. The conciliatory utterances of Mr. Cosgrave and Sir James Craig encouraged these hopes. Mr. MacDonald said that at a meeting with the two Irish leaders on Sunday he had asked them to consider certain proposals he had since submitted to them in the form of a letter. He hoped Irish statesmanship would enable a solution to be reached (Ghera).

It is stated unofficially in the House of Commons lobby that Sir James Esmon, the Chief Justice of South Africa, will be chairman of the Irish Boundary Commission.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

THE HOME DERBY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RACE.

LONDON, June 8th.

At Epsom there was persistent rain, but an enormous attendance. It was heavy going.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family were present.

There was a false start, Grand Joy, Browiside, Toni Pinch and Woodend going a furlong. Eventually the barrier ascended, to a fair start, but Salmon Trout, Corolet and St. Germans were crowded out. Dawson City made play from Arnisio, Deffance, Polyphontes, Donzelon, Woodend, Skylight, Tom Pinch, Hurstwood and Spalpeen. These were quickly racing clear of San Savino, Parmenio and Bright Knight.

At the mile post San Savino improved its position, and joined Dawson City when descending the hill. Rounding Tattenham corner, Dawson City was beaten. San Savino entering the straight well clear of St. Germans, Hurstwood, Polyphontes, and Parmenio.

A quarter of a mile from home, Lord Derby's colt increased its lead, and won easily, amid tremendous cheering. Parmenio was fourth, Polyphontes fifth, and Salmon Trout sixth. The time was 2mins. 46.3 seconds.

Browiside was ridden by B. Lynch. Solar Eclipse, Anchorite, Balderstone and Santorb were non-starters.

[The betting against Hurstwood in the Derby was inadvertently printed in yesterday's issue as 10 to 1. It should have been 20 to 1.]

[We are informed by the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., that the interval between the result of the Derby being put on the wires in London and being received in Hongkong and Shanghai was only thirty seconds.

Last year the result took about two minutes to reach Hongkong.]

HOME CRICKET.

SOUTH AFRICA vs. YORKS.

LONDON, June 8th.

At Sheffield a fall of rain interfered with the match between Yorkshire and South Africa. The weather was dull and there was a small attendance. The wicket was sticky.

Yorkshire compiled 187 for 5. Oldroyd scoring 67 and Rhodes 52.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

NEW YORK, June 8th.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 12.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 4; New York, 3.
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 6.
Detroit, 6; Washington, 5.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 6.

HOME RAIL STRIKE.

A SURPRISE DECISION.

LONDON, June 8th.

The shopmen and electricians of the London underground railways and the Great Western system have decided to strike at midnight over wages and working conditions.

The strike is disavowed by the National Union of Railwaymen, whose members will remain at work and prevent a general stoppage, but the situation has been complicated by the action of the Locomotive Society in sending a strong letter to the railway companies giving a time limit for the satisfaction of a number of demands in connection with anomalies arising from the last strike settlement, and threatening drastic action if these be not conceded.

EARLY RESULTS.

June 8th.

The strike of railway shopmen developed rapidly during the night with the result that many tube services were considerably affected to-day, city and workers were much delayed.

The underground companies in London officially state that a train service is being maintained on all lines, but it has been necessary to close some of the least important stations in order to conserve power for the benefit of the long-distance passengers.

As regards the Great Western Railway, only the shopmen are involved, and traffic has not yet been affected.

GERMANY AND REPARATIONS.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS EXPERTS' REPORT.

BERLIN, June 8th.

Herr Marx, in a statement on the Government's foreign policy, in the Reichstag, declared that he intended to continue the preliminary work of carrying out the Experts' Report, in conformity with the previous announcement that Germany was ready to co-operate in the experts' plans, as offering a quick solution of the reparations problem. The Government was prepared to translate the report into a reality, but the measures they were preparing would only be enforced if it were clearly shown that the other parties would accept the report as indisputable and unchangeable.

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS.

DOUBTS ABOUT TROTSKY'S SPEECH.

LONDON, June 8th.

Russian quarters in London discredit the report of Trotsky's speech at Podolsk, in view of the fact that Trotsky has not been reported as having left Moscow recently.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

M. PAINEVE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

PARIS, June 8th.

M. Paineve has been elected President of the Chamber by 291 votes. M. Maginot had 209 and the Communist, M. Marty, 37.

EARLIER CABLES.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

GERMAN LOAN APPLICATION REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

The Senate has rejected the proposal to lend Germany \$25,000,000 for the purchase of foodstuffs here.

13 JUDGES HEAR AN APPEAL.

HABITUAL CRIMINAL PROBLEM.

In the Court of Criminal Appeal on April 20th, thirteen judges—The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and Justices Avory, Hordridge, Lush, Rowlatt, Bailhache, Shearman, Sankley, McCordie, Roche, Greer, Swift, and Branson—forming one court, to deal with a single point of law, listened for three hours to arguments whether or not a man who has been found by a jury to be an habitual criminal is always afterwards to be regarded as such. The legal debate, in which the judges freely took part, was listened to with great interest by many barristers, while several women, who could not be accommodated in the well of the court, occupied the jury-box in front of the dock.

The comparatively young man whose case raised the question of criminal law of such importance as to call for the attention of all the King's Bench judges that could be gathered together at one time sat quietly in the dock listening with rapt attention. He was Charles Leslie Norman, and at the Central Criminal Court last November he was found guilty of a charge of uttering a forged document and sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude. At the same time he was sentenced to 5 years' preventive detention as an habitual criminal, and it was against the latter part of the sentence that he appealed.

Mr. Roland Oliver, for Norman, said the Commissioner who tried the case told the jury that as Norman had once before been found by a jury to be an habitual criminal, he was bound, on the authority of the case of the King v. Stanley, and Section 10 of the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1909, to find that he was still an habitual criminal.

Lord Hewart: And therefore that it was useless to hear any evidence about the matter?—Mr. Oliver: Yes.

Mr. Justice Avory said that the best way for a man to get rid of the ignominy of being characterised as an habitual criminal was to abstain from relapsing into crime again.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, for the Crown, said there were a number of safeguards which assisted the man likely to be charged as being an habitual criminal.

Mr. Justice McCordie said it seemed that once a man was held to be an habitual criminal he died as one.

Lord Hewart: There is an invisible brand upon his forehead—"H.C."

Mr. Travers Humphreys said a man who, while young, stole an apple could never hold a beerhouse licence even though he had been honest for 50 years.

Lord Hewart: Would you say that a man was an habitual drunkard because 40 years ago he drank a lot too much?

Mr. Humphreys explained that the difficulty arose because the statute had not defined what an habitual criminal really was.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

People who come from the provinces reach the Strand and think it is London. —The Rev. A. G. B. West.

I often wish I had not met many of the authors I have met, because I cannot enjoy their books so well.—Mr. Sherry Munster.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

JAPANESE SEAPLANE EXPLODES.

[THROUGH BETTER'S AGENCY.]

FIVE OCCUPANTS KILLED.

Tokyo, June 8th.
The naval seaplane F-3 exploded this morning. Five of the occupants were killed.

THE FRENCH FLIGHT.

FOG DELAYS AIRMAN.

NAGASAKI, June 8th.

Capt. Dolsy "hopped off" from Taikoo this morning, but owing to a dense fog had to return. It is reported that he will make another attempt on Saturday.

THE U.S. FLIGHT.

LEADER AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, June 8th.

Lieut. Smith arrived at 12.15 p.m. Lieut. Smith has informed Reuters that their Agency was the first to tell him that he had been appointed commander of the flight, though he expected it.

His accident at Kagoshima was due to the copper binding on the pontoon, which gave a resistance thus preventing the machine from rising. He tried for three hours to remedy the fault, and finally donned a bathing suit and went to the bottom of the pontoon, where he found the trouble. Lieut. Smith said he had had troublous times practically at every stage until this, which was the easiest imaginable. The weather was splendid and the landing arrangements entirely satisfactory. Lieut. Smith's flying time was 6 hours 45 minutes to cover 560 miles.

COMMISSION FOR A MECHANIC.

Sergeant Ogden, a mechanic on one of the American planes found a commission awaiting him at Shanghai. He was sworn in last night as a Lieutenant in the United States Army.

Both Lieuts. Wade and Nelson described the flight to Shanghai as the most perfect accomplished since they left Santa Monica.

JAPANESE AT WEMBLEY.

LONDON, June 8th.

Count Azo, a brother of the Emperor of Japan, and Countess Azo visited Wembley this morning. They toured the Australian and Canadian pavilions and the Palace of Arts. The Count was most interested in the Canadian National Railways exhibit, where he contrasted Canada's mountains with Japan's.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."] ARMS TRAFFIC AT TIENSIN.

TIENSIN, June 8th.

The Customs detained 58 cases of wine from Genoa destined to a Tientsin Italian firm owing to the discovery of 25 pistols and 3,000 cartridges in a false-bottom case.

SINO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

DESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

PEKING, June 8th.

The main cause of Sun Pao Chi's resignation appears to have been his pandering to the Parliamentary Opposition against the proposed Sino-German Agreement.

Sun Pao Chi did not attend the regular meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, his absence affording an opportunity for a frank discussion of the position.

In the afternoon, the members of the Cabinet called at Sun Pao Chi's residence, a full and frank talk resulting in a complete reunion, after which the Cabinet interviewed President Tsao Kun, who approved of the plans, which were subsequently carried out. Sun Pao Chi withdrawing his resignation.

[Continued at foot of next column.]

WEIHAIWEI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

A TRIAL FOR MURDER.

WEIHAIWEI, May 28th, 1924.

The story begins twenty odd years ago when Kao, youngest of four brothers, left his home in the Territory to seek a means of livelihood in Manchuria. It ends in the trial of one Eugene Feodor, a Russian subject, for the murder on April 17th of the said Kao, with whom she had been living as his wife. Judge Wilkinson presided over the local High Court. Messrs. Mossong and Priestwood represented the Crown and the accused, respectively, and the following residents formed the jury, Messrs. Beer, Clark, Roberts, Sun and Whitelaw.

The evidence clearly showed that the deceased was a nice do-well, that he had returned to his native village over a year ago without any money; that with the Russian woman and her child he had occupied the house of an absent brother, whose land he had been cultivating in a perfunctory manner; and that he had lost face badly with his relatives with whom he was on unfriendly terms.

The chief witness for the Crown, a neighbour named Sung, testified that he had taken some interest in this unusual man, particularly in the Russian child; and that on occasions he had intervened in quarrels between neocous and deceased. On the night of the tragedy he was having his evening meal when he heard sounds of an unusually violent quarrel, and he entered the house in the hope of restoring peace. Sung testified that in his presence Kao violently assaulted and accused with hand and foot; that he remonstrated and urged Kao to treat the woman more kindly for the sake of the child, then lying on the brick bed in the room; and that finding Kao disinclined to take advice, he said he would go. He had barely passed the doorway of the sleeping compartment, when hearing the sound of a fall he retraced his steps to find Kao on the floor in a dying condition. The woman was seated at table in a state of collapse.

In answer to further questions this witness declared that the statement that he had been met on the road outside the house by a person who had begged him to come to her help, was untrue.

This witness and another of the same name who had entered the house together narrated subsequent events—the summoning of the neighbours, and the two eldest brothers of the deceased; the tying up of accused to a tree; the information carried to the police station some miles away; the hiring of two carts to take a party to Port Edward, in the first of which was placed the accused with the body; the handing over of both to the authorities.

Dr. Cooper, Medical Officer of Health, stated he had examined the body, which was that of a tall man of powerful physique, that death was due to stab in the chest which had penetrated the heart; that the injury might easily have been caused by the knife produced in court; and that it might possibly have been self-inflicted.

Surgeon-Commander McCloy, R.N., stated he had examined accused after her admission to the prison on the Island; and that he found her covered with bruises, particularly in the lower parts of the body.

Mr. Priestwood called no witnesses for the defence but put Eugene Feodor in the witness-box, who, through a Russian interpreter, told a pitiful story of degradation and ill-usage. She was married to a Chinaman eight years ago, but as the marriage was an unhappy one, there followed a legal separation. The father of her son was a Russian. She agreed to accompany Kao to his native village and his treatment of her was for a time reasonably kind and friendly. Quarrels arose when he began to pay improper attentions to his absent brother's wife. Then the latter had attempted to commit suicide, when she heard that her husband proposed to return to his home for the New Year. On that occasion Kao had said he would kill himself if his sister-in-law died, and he had also threatened to kill accused.

On the night in question, witness asserted, she was nursing her child and did not promptly open the door on deceased's return from the theatre. She was subjected to violent abuse and beating. Fearing for her life, she went to the house of two neighbours, but was refused admission. On the road she met the two witnesses named Sung, and begged for their assistance as she feared her "master" would kill her. They entered the house together. It was not true to say that while the witnesses were in the house she left the sleeping apartment to fetch the knife. She went to get an onion. On her return Kao said he wanted neither her nor the onion, kicked her and knocked her down. She took a seat at the table, weeping. Deceased carried the knife on his person ostensibly for the purpose of self-protection. As the Sungs were leaving, she noticed Kao fumbling with his waist-band where he carried the knife. At this point she lost consciousness. She did not know that a dead body was taken with her in the cart. She did not know that Kao was dead till so informed in prison. She recollected asking for a drink of water on the journey.

There was one moment of dramatic interest: Apart from the fact that there were differences between the narrative of the accused and those of witnesses for the Crown, the latter had declared with remarkable unanimity that they had been unable to converse with accused at any time, for she did not know their language and they did not understand hers. She was therefore called upon to repeat to the Court, in Chinese, what she alleged she had said to the two Sungs on the road when she sought their help. This accused was able to do readily and correctly.

In his summing up, Judge Wilkinson said that in the absence of any evidence withdrawing his resignation.

[Continued at foot of next column.]

LEGAL REMINISCENCES.

SEVENTY-TWO YEARS AT THE BRITISH BAR.

[BY CHARLES PRACE.]

Seventy-two years at the Bar, comprising in an unusual form, the reminiscences of Sir Harry Poland, who for more than 20 years of his long and distinguished career was Counsel to the Crown at the Central Criminal Court, and known to popular fame as "The Slough-Hound of the Treasury."

Sir Harry is nearly 83, and his memoirs of a crowded life are recorded through the medium of his friend, Mr. E. Down-Rowlands, to whom he supplied the information. The result of this novel collaboration is an enthralling volume packed with thrilling stories, pungent character sketches, and witty observations. In one capacity or another, Sir Harry Poland figured in nearly all the great criminal trials of the Victorian period.

CHARLES PRACE.

Of all the mis-creants of those times, he brands Charles Peace, "robber, murderer, coward, and hypocrite," as the worst. But Sir Harry extracts humour from even the sordid story.

At the time of his trial a justice of the peace, who was a member of the Bench before which I had just appeared, was obsessed by Peace and his crimes. He came up to me and showed me a newspaper, in which were two illustrations—one of Lord Beaconsfield, the other of Lord Salisbury. "Fearful types, aren't they?" he said. "Which is Peace?"

Peace, the prisoner, is a similarly incidental figure in another story, quoted by Sir Harry as illustrating "the radiance of Lord Palmerston."

After Palmerston's execution, the inhabitants of Rugby—where Palmerston had lived—sent a deputation to Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister, to ask for permission to change the name of the town.

Palmerston was sympathetic; he agreed that it was desirable to change the name, and he suggested that they might name the town after himself.

JUDGES ON ROMEO.

In recalling the famous case of Governor Eyre and the Jamaica riot, Sir Harry Poland, paying tribute to the judges concerned as "all able, first-class men," says—

Baron Martin was one of them. He was distinguished by his knowledge of the law, and it was said, read nothing else. Once, when he was going circuit with Mr. Justice Talfourd, he remarked to young Talfourd—the "Marshal"—to his father—"your father's a great literary light; he's always talking about Shakespeare. I haven't read a line of him; what's the thing he wrote that your father likes best?"

The Marshal answered, "Romeo and Juliet."

A day or two after, Baron Martin came to him, and said, "I've read your father's favourite bit of Shakespeare, and I find that it is just a tissue of improbabilities from beginning to end."

Of Mr. Justice Maule, the greatest of all judicial humourists, Sir Harry relates the following "bitting off Maule's personality exactly."

He was questioning a child as to her fitness to be sworn as a witness, and he asked her: "What will be done to you if you tell untruths?"

She answered, "I shall go to hell, sir." Whereupon Maule said to the clerk of the court: "Swear the girl; she knows more than I do."

STORY OF A FIRE.

Maule was very fond of port, and thus humorously exhibited his liking on one occasion—

During the retirement of the jury in charge of the bailiff, who was sworn to keep them without food, fire or drink, the bailiff came into court, and said that one of the jury was ill, and would like a glass of water; might he give it to him? Maule said: "Let me see; water isn't fire, it is not food, and it certainly is not drink; yes he may have it."

Here is another story in which the prediction for liquid refreshment other than water is slyly hinted at.

It is said that Maule one night went home to bed at Paper-buildings, in the Temple, and before going to sleep, for some reason or other, put the lighted candle under the bed. The consequence was that the entire block was burned down, and in their stead rose the present fine set of chambers. Perhaps, after all, Maule's fondness for port had its uses.

RECALLING OLD COUNCILS ON CIRCUIT, SIR HARRY

We used to toast at Bar mess. "Wino and women." One circuit the judge who came were Lush and Shee. I fancy someone suggested an appropriate alteration of the words of the toast.

I heard Mr. Justice Wightman say a clever thing at that time. Ribton, who used to defend the prisoners, had the habit of making long speeches to the jury. One day he was exceptionally boring, and Wightman tried to pull him up.

He said, "Mr. Ribton, you have said that before."

"Have I, my lord?" Ribton answered.

"Yes, but it is such a long time ago that I pardon you for forgetting it."

"My lord," Ribton expostulated, "in defending a prisoner whose very life is at jeopardy, I am surely entitled to some latitude."

"Yes," said Wightman wearily, "you are. I am not complaining of the latitude, but of the longitude."

of premeditation the jury would be justified in reducing the charge to one of manslaughter. A point they had to consider was the possibility that Kao had taken his own life. In this connection he drew their attention to a letter found in deceased's house written by the absent brother, in which the latter stated he expected to return to his home in the village. If, as alleged, the alleged brother had been immoral, the probability of further trouble with the brother who had befriended him might have furnished a motive for self-destruction.

After a brief retirement the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

either of murder, or manslaughter.

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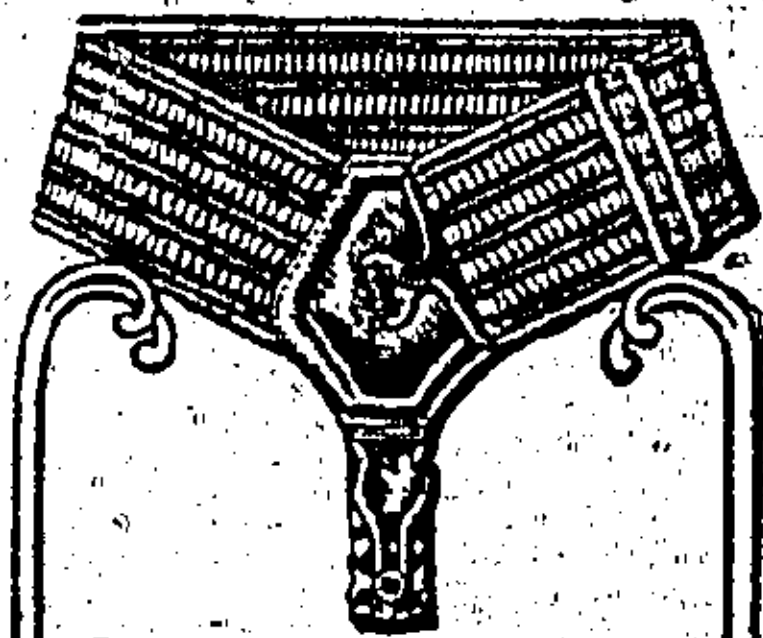
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WHY SMACK CHILDREN?
UNJUST AND SILLY
PUNISHMENTS.

John Blane, writes in the *Daily
Mail*—

What is the use of smacking children?
Overwrought parents who vent their
irritability on a child by smacking it are
simply making a confession of weakness.
This lack of patience with children shows
a profound lack of understanding, and
there is something wrong in making a
child suffer for one's own lack of self-
control.

Everybody knows that children can be
very trying at times, but to smack a child,
because one's own nerves are on edge, is
not only unwise but also unjust. It is un-
wise because children are extraordinarily
quick to perceive and to resent unjustifi-
able punishment; and it is unjust because
nine times out of ten it is a sign of one's
own impatience rather than a fair punish-
ment for a child's premeditated fault.

The unwarranted sharp smack may do
a great deal more harm to children than
most parents realize. Naughty children
may have to be punished for their own
good, but they must not be punished in a
fit of temper. That kind of punishment
never does any good; it merely creates
a feeling of resentment in a child's mind.

Usually speaking, children have a very
keen sense of justice and are very good
instinctive appraisers of character. They
do not bear any grudge against the parent
who punishes them when they have been
naughty, but they may bear a grudge
against the parent who smacks them in a
fit of irritability. Or, at any rate, if they
don't bear a grudge, they are apt to feel
a kind of instinctive contempt.

In one's dealings with children one must
remember that a child cannot always put
its feelings into words. Nevertheless, the
effect on a child of weak, irritable be-
haviour on the part of a grown-up is
strong, any may lessen its respect.

Under the stress of excitement, wear-
iness, or ill-health children are often way-
ward and disobedient. But it is precisely
at such times that parents should exercise
the most patience. It is very dis-
agreeable to see parents vent their momen-
tary irritability, which may, likely en-
ough, arise from the same causes as those
which make their child "difficult," on
their defenceless offspring.

Such acts are humiliating and may
have serious consequences. The great
good after which all parents should strive
is to obtain the confidence of their child;
it is the chief secret of family hap-
piness. But with children, as with ani-
mals, once you have lost their confidence it
is very hard to regain it. And without
mutual confidence there is frequently a
cloud upon the happiness alike of parent-
hood and of childhood.

Parents have so much power over their
children, both morally and physically, that
they should exercise it only with the most
anxious care. A careless smack may do
great harm in that it may undermine a
child's most precious gift, which is its
sense of trusting confidence.

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THE VANDERBILT MARRIAGE.

In the Church of All Souls, erected by
the bride's father on his magnificent estate
at Biltmore, North Carolina, the wedding
was solemnized recently of Cornelia,
youngest daughter of Mrs. George Vander-
bilt, and the Hon. John Francis Ambler
Coe, son of Lord William Cecil and, until
recently, secretary to the British Embassy
at Washington.

A picturesque feature of the celebra-
tion was the assembly of several hundred
tenants and servants of the estate who
serenaded the bride with whistles.

The bride's gown was of white satin
with very straight long sleeves. She wore
a veil of full four yards long on which
were orange blossoms from a Florida plan-
tation. Her bouquet consisted of orchids
and lilies of the valley, and she wore white
satin slippers ornamented with orange
blossoms.

The bride-maids were in gowns of soft
green flowered Japanese silk with small
elaborate untrimmed hats of white horse-
hair.

As the couple left the church they passed
under an arch of branches laden with
spring blossoms held by tenants and ser-
vants.

Several hundred guests attended the
breakfast. The bride's table was in a
circular palm room and was in the form
of a letter "C," around a fountain with
a design of a boy and a swan.

The couple return in the summer to re-
side on the estate, where Mr. Cecil will
devote himself to developing plans con-
ceived by the bride's late father.

The bride's father, Mr. George W.
Vanderbilt, died in 1914, leaving her
chief beneficiary under his will. She
received a quarter of the principal when
she came of age in 1921, and on her 25th
birthday, in August next year, will
receive the remainder, as well as
£10,000,000 left in trust by her grand-
father. She is a cousin of Mrs. Con-
stance Rales, formerly Duchess of Marl-
borough.

CANONISING THE SPINSTER.

In his presidential address to the fifth
annual conference of the National Asso-
ciation of Schoolmasters at Leeds Mr.
F. G. Greaves condemned the teaching
of boys by women.

The association, which was one of men
teachers, he said, claimed that the virile
boy had a right to a teacher of his own
sex, and that the effeminate boy also re-
quired it. They stressed this point be-
cause the powerful Nation Union of
Teachers—probably the most powerful
feminist organisation in the country—
must continue to be silent on the question.
Its 85,000 women members, backed by in-
fluence in high places, had terrorised the
Board of Education on feminist policy.

"The claim of the teacher feminist,"
he added, "is no longer for 'equal
Rights,' but for the 'Canonisation of the
Spinster.'"

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"MORSA"	10,911	28th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KIDDERPORE"	6,896	30th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"SOUDEAN"	6,896	9th July	Mars, L'don & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,098	12th July	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	28th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	6,896	9th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"SICILIA"	6,813	22nd Aug.	Mars, L'don & Antwerp
"MANPUA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	do.
"NAGOYA"	6,854	30th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"SARDINIA"	6,884	4th Sept.	Mars, L'don & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,118	6th Sept.	do.
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"MORSA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	29th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,992	13th Dec.	do.

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"TALIA"	10,000	24th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"JAPAN"	6,052	5th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

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"ARAFURA"	6,030	2nd July	Madras, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	Island, Kowloon, Hongkong, Sydney & Melbourne
"EASTERN"	4,000	27th Aug.	do.

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"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	Moji & Kobe
"DEVANHA"	6,896	11th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TALIA"	10,000	24th July	Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,992	21st July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	6,813	25th July	Shanghai
"NAGOYA"	6,854	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe
"SARDINIA"	6,884	8th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,118	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KAISAR-HIND"	11,430	22nd Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	4th Sept.	Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,030	6th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MORSA"	10,911	19th Sept.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	3rd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Saaghai, Moji & Kobe
"KARMALA"	9,098	1st Nov.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,992	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,118	29th Nov.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,030	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,082	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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 Agents.

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Y. K. Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

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KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON

For HAIPHONG via Pothow & Pakhoi

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "NANYO MASU No. 1" ... on or about 6th June.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office
 No. 37, Bonham Strand West.
 Tel. Central No. 155.

Y. K. MITARAI, AGENT.
 Top Floor, King's Building.
 Tel. Central No. 140 & 4467.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI	"NANNING"	On 8th June, D.L.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG	"KASHING"	On 8th June, 4 p.m.
JAYA PORTS via BALIK PAPAN	"TAKOOWAN"	On 7th June, D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 7th June, 3 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 8th June, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 10th June, 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SOOCHOW"	On 10th June, Noon
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KAYING"	On 10th June, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGSE"	On 11th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 12th June, 2 p.m.
HOIHOW, SINGAPORE	"HANYANG"	On 12th June, 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HUICHOW"	On 14th June, 2 p.m.
WEIFATWAI, CHEFOU & TIENTSIN	"KWANGCHOW"	On 17th June, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK		

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Peking), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wusung.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from	Leaves Hongkong for
"KUT"	30th June	3rd July
"TAIYUAN"	5th July	10th July

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 9th June.

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REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

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S.S. "GERANIA"	...	Sails about 20th June.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 3rd July.
S.S. "BRENTA"	...	Sails about 20th July.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails about 3rd August.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

"DUCHESSA D'ARISTO"	...	Sails 7th June.
S.S. "SILVIO FELLICO"	...	Sails about 4th July.
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails about 8th July.
S.S. "GERANIA"	...	Sails about 8th August.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 8th August.
S.S. "BRENTA"	...	Sails about 5th September.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails about 8th September.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR CALCUTTA COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

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CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU AND MANILA. U.S.S. "WEST MONTO" ... Due Hongkong 8th June. Leave Hongkong 11th June.

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